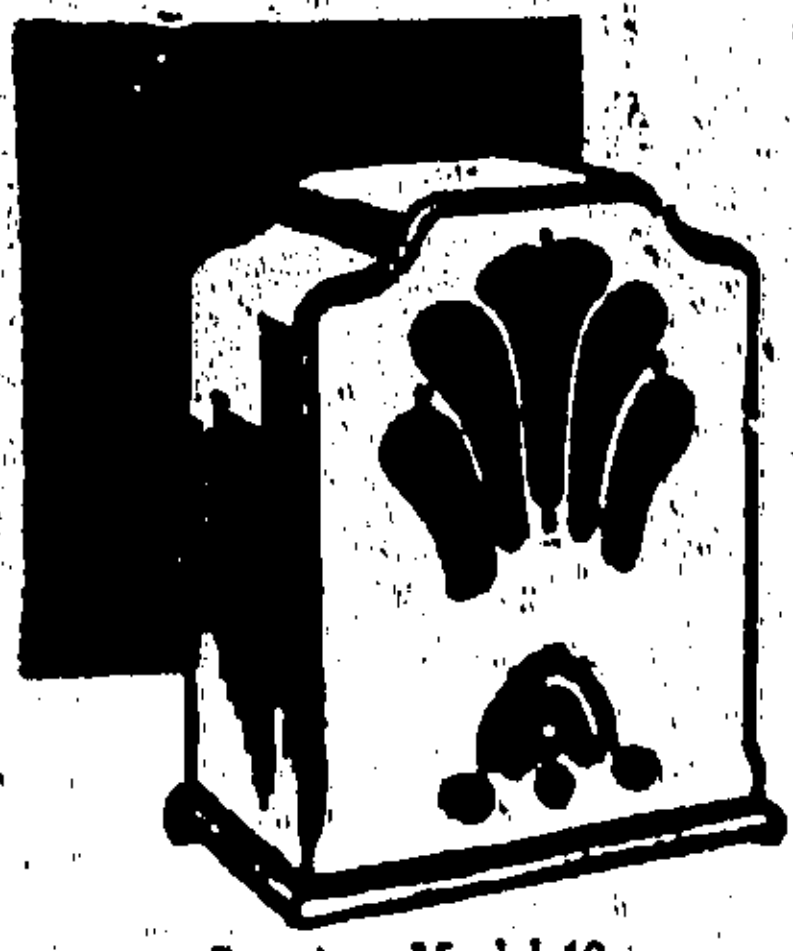




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FINAL EDITION.



MR. BRAGA ATTACKS COLONY'S DIVORCE BILL ON MORAL GROUNDS

PARIS OFFERS NEW PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

International Aerial
Police Suggested.

SECURITY GUARANTEES.

Paris, To-day.
The general lines of the French disarmament plan, to be presented at the Disarmament Conference on November 3, and the French suggestion for the preservation of peace and suppression of war, are believed to be contained in a statement issued to-day, actually a report adopted by the Radical Party in the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This report affirms that if Germany renounces all intentions to re-arm, she could then take her normal place in the European international framework.

The report declares that at least a 20 per cent. reduction in the French military estimates would be attained if the French plan were accepted.

The proposals, then, are outlined as including the establishment of an international aerial police force, under international control, international control of military budgets and the manufacture of arms and the suppression of pseudo-military police force.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Huge French Fighting Ship

"Dunkerque" Will Travel
30 Knots Per Hour.

ANSWER TO GERMANY.

Paris, To-day.
The Minister of Marine to-day ordered the immediate building of a 26,500-ton armoured cruiser to be named the "Dunkerque," construction of which was decided upon last year to counter the new German pocket battleships.

The "Dunkerque" will carry nine 330 millimetre guns and will steam 30 knots an hour. She will be, according to these specifications, one of the most powerful ships of her class afloat.—Reuter.

NANKING TO BUILD FOREIGN OFFICE.

\$40,000 Structure Will
Be Erected Soon.

Nanking, To-day.
A resolution, concerning the building in Nanking of a large Foreign Office, the cost of construction of which is estimated to be \$40,000, has been passed by Dr. Lo Wen-kan.

The money for the project is to be obtained from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, and work is to be commenced at the end of this year. The building is expected to be completed by next summer.

NATIONS FURNISH LEAGUE BLOCK.

Large New Building
At Geneva.

London, To-day.
Several Governments have already made gifts of furniture and paneling for the equipment of the League of Nations large new building at Geneva, and the British Government have under consideration making some such voluntary contribution.—British Wireless Service.



Lawn Tennis—The South of England Championships, at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, Sussex. Little Miss Gem Ho-hing, a Chinese competitor, shaking hands with Miss J. Ritchie, whom she beat in the first round of the Girls' Singles Championship.

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS FOOCHOW CENTRAL AREA.

Loss Of Life Unknown But
Damage Is Over \$10,000,000.

Foochow, To-day.
A devastating fire sweep the central district of Foochow yesterday, and 1,000 houses were destroyed before it was brought under control. First reports indicated that loss of life was large, but it was impossible to make any estimate.

Property damages known to exceed \$10,000,000.

The fire started soon after midnight, spread rapidly, and was not controlled until 4 p.m. yesterday.—Reuter.

PLANS TO COMPLETE CANTON RAILWAY.

Road To Hankow To
Cost \$60,000,000 More.

The Ministry of Railways has set aside \$60,000,000 from the Boxer Indemnity Fund for the completion of the construction of a railway from Canton to Hankow, according to Mr. Ling Hung-fun, newly-appointed Head of the Chu Chow and Shichow Railways, who arrived in the Colony on board the liner Empress of Asia.

Mr. Lee Yin-cheung, an engineer of the railway, arrived here from Canton to meet Mr. Ling Hung-fun. He will be staying in Hong Kong for two or three days, before proceeding to Canton to take up his new duties.

MR. DAVIS LEAVING FOR PARIS.

London, To-day.
Mr. Norman Davis, the United States delegate to the Disarmament Conference, who has had a series of conversations with the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, will leave London for Geneva to-morrow, via Paris, where he will probably discuss disarmament questions with the French Premier, M. Herriot.—British Wireless Service.

FRENCH LINE BRINGING AIR SERVICE HERE

To Link Colony To
European Rout.

TEST FLIGHT MONDAY.

The French-Oriental Air Line is planning to extend its service to Hong Kong, thus giving the Colony a new, fast mail service to Europe.

Announcement to this effect was made here to-day with the news that a trial flight from Hanoi to Hong Kong would be undertaken on Monday next. M. Nougues, piloting a Fokker machine, will fly to Hong Kong over the route which a mail service of the sort contemplated would necessarily follow, examining it from the standpoint of its commercial possibilities.

The Fokker is expected here about noon, and it will pick up mail at Kwongchawan, on its way to the Colony. Kwongchawan will be used as a refuelling point.

The experimental flight will continue to Canton, for it is possible that the company may ultimately link up that port with its service.

It has been suggested, too, that the planes which it is expected will ultimately fly between Hong Kong and the southern cities of Saigon, French Indo-China and the links with Marseilles, will carry passengers in addition to mails.

The French-Oriental Air Line has been operating a weekly service between Saigon and Marseilles for some time past and its success has been outstanding. At Marseilles, the air mail service from the East links up with a score of fast services by rail and plane, spreading all over Europe and to Great Britain and Ireland.

FOOTBALL.

WALES SURPRISE SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh Crowd Sees
Seven Goals.

FIRST WIN SINCE 1924.

Edinburgh, To-day.
Before a capacity crowd Wales beat Scotland by 5 goals to 2 after leading by four clear goals at half time.—Reuter.

This was the second international of the season, England having beaten Ireland by a goal to nil at Blackpool.

As the result of their win Wales have now won seven times against Scotland, lost 35 and drawn 11 of the 58 games played. Scotland have scored 159 goals as against Wales' 58. Yesterday's win was Wales' first success since the 1923-4 season when they won by two clear goals at Cardiff.

RUBBER PAVEMENT AT WESTMINSTER.

Suggested Measure To
Reduce Vibration.

London, To-day.
Replying to suggestion that the streets around Westminster Abbey should be paved with rubber blocks in order to diminish the vibration, Mr. Hedlam, Under-Secretary for Transport, said the matter would be carefully considered by the Ministry of Transport and the Westminster Council when the Abbey authorities made official representations in that direction.

It has been suggested that the vibration of passing traffic caused the slow collapse of the great Abbey and that in time it would be seriously damaged.—Reuter.

OTTAWA CONCESSIONS EXPLAINED

FREE STATE REJECTS PREFERENCES

MR. THOMAS IN THE COMMONS.

An explanation that Britain's concessions to the Dominions at Ottawa were partly actuated by the purpose of benefitting the Dominions so that they would in future be able to absorb British immigrants and thus mitigate the unemployed problem in the United Kingdom was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary.

The Irish Free State is widening the breach with Britain over the Land Annuities dispute, the latest move of defiance by the De Valera Government being a refusal to participate in the Empire preferences.

Moving the second reading of the Ottawa Agreements Bill Mr. Thomas said that the Opposition argument that nothing was done by the Agreements to ease the unemployment situation was answered, if in steel, indirectly, coal, directly, and wool, the result of the Ottawa Agreements enabled the industries concerned to compete successfully.

He asked the Labour Party to consider the future position of unemployment unless the Dominions were placed in a position to deal with the problem of migration. If they were put in a position to welcome hundreds of thousands of British people every year something would be done to mitigate unemployment problem.

The British delegates deliberately agreed to the scheme of meat restrictions as a means of increasing wholesale prices. Unless there was such an increase there was no possible hope for producers.

Regarding Russia, the British delegates had undertaken that if any nation by any particular action prevented the value of preferences being enjoyed by the Dominions necessary steps would be taken to give effect to the intentions of the British Government.

He deplored that the Irish Free State by her own actions was depriving herself of the benefits of the Ottawa Agreements and expressed the Government's hope that this would be only temporary.—British Wireless Service.

Chapei Bomb Kills Seven

20 Badly Injured By
Shell.

RELIC OF HOSTILITIES.

Shanghai, To-day.
The Chapei war casualties were added to yesterday when a shell, left lying in the street since the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, exploded and killed seven. Twenty bystanders were terribly injured and were removed to St. Luke's Hospital, which resembled a war-time advanced dressing station.

Apparently two boys found the shell in a pile of garbage and quarrelled as to the division of the money they expected to make from its sale. Careful passers-by warned them against handling the shell whereupon one of the boys threw it on the ground, where it exploded with terrific force. The two causes of the trouble were killed instantly and a crowd of twenty-five standing nearby were injured. Five of these died after admission into hospital.—Reuter.

CONDEMNS PRINCIPLE OF MEASURE

Legislative Council
Advances Bill.

BILLS RECEIVE SECOND
READING.

Before the Hong Kong Divorce Bill was given second reading at the session of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, declaring that he represented a large proportion of the residents of the Colony, launched an attack upon the measure from moral and practical angles.

Answers Critic.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson, replying to Mr. Braga's criticism, said that so far as he could understand, the Divorce Bill did no more than transplant the English procedure to Hong Kong.

He had listened, he added, with great interest to the address by his colleague, but he frankly admitted that he could not follow the argument. There was an enormous difference between the views of the Churches and of laymen's thoughts in such a matter and he did not see why, if a person had got into an unfortunate marriage contract, he should not be allowed to escape.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. Alabaster, briefly explained the Bill. The Government, he said, was not concerned with the religious aspects of the case. The Hong Kong Bill followed the procedure adopted in the Federal Malay States, but did not go so far.

The Bill, he added, would not come into force until His Majesty's pleasure is unknown.

The Attorney-General to-day moved the Second reading of "A Bill to secure an increased trade between the Colony and other parts of the British Empire," "A Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Admiralty Procedure) Ordinance, 1898," "A Bill to amend the Marriage Ordinance, 1875," and "A Bill to confer on the Supreme Court Jurisdiction in Divorce and Matrimonial causes."

The Bills were passed.
Mr. Braga's Speech.
"I oppose the Bill on the principle already brought forward in our Council debates that the Government cannot be a party to mere class legislation.

"I oppose the Bill, in the name of the majority of the small class, whose interests it is supposed to subserve, yet whose wishes it belies and whose ideals it travesties.

"I oppose it in the name of the justice, upheld by the British Constitution, which requires every Law to be for the good of the Community, and not a measure to open the door of unhappiness for the many in order to satisfy the demands of the few.

"I protest with the cry of children, even yet unborn, against a measure calculated to break up their very homes."

This was the substance of Mr. Braga's appeal, an appeal which he himself declared must be futile.

Mr. Braga's Appeal.
"That I should rise to raise my voice, however feeble, in opposition to the second reading of the Bill, is not surprising. And that I am conscious of the utility of my effort, however earnest, is fully recognized," said Mr. Braga.

"I feel that I should be wanting to my sense of civic duty were I not protesting against a measure which I believe to be a step towards the destruction of the family."

(Continued on Page 7.)

FREE STATE SURRENDERS PREFERENCES

Wilful Sacrifice Of
Benefits Decried.

OTTAWA PACT DEFENDED.

London, To-day.

The fact that the Irish Free State on November 11 would cease to enjoy any tariff preferences in the British market, was mentioned by Mr. J. H. Thomas yesterday, moving the second reading of the Ottawa Agreements Bill. He deplored that one Dominion, by its own action, had deprived itself of the benefits of the Ottawa Agreement, but, on behalf of the Government, he hoped it was only a temporary misfortune.

A Labourite motion for rejection of the Bill on the ground that the Agreement does not contribute towards the solution of the unemployment problem, was moved by Mr. William Lunn, who argued that the agreements hindered the world's economic recovery. Labourites cannot be bound by the Bill, he said.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister stressed the benefits for the Colonial Empire contained in the Bill and pointed out that Colonies for the first time received preferences from Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia.

Discussion was adjourned until to-morrow when a division will be called.—Reuter.

CANADA SYMPATHY IS ASSURED.

London, To-day.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Canadian Government's attitude towards an anti-dumping surcharge based on the rate of exchange, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas said sympathetic consideration was promised to the possibility of reducing, if not wholly abolishing, the duty insofar as it applied to imports to the United Kingdom.—British Wireless Service.

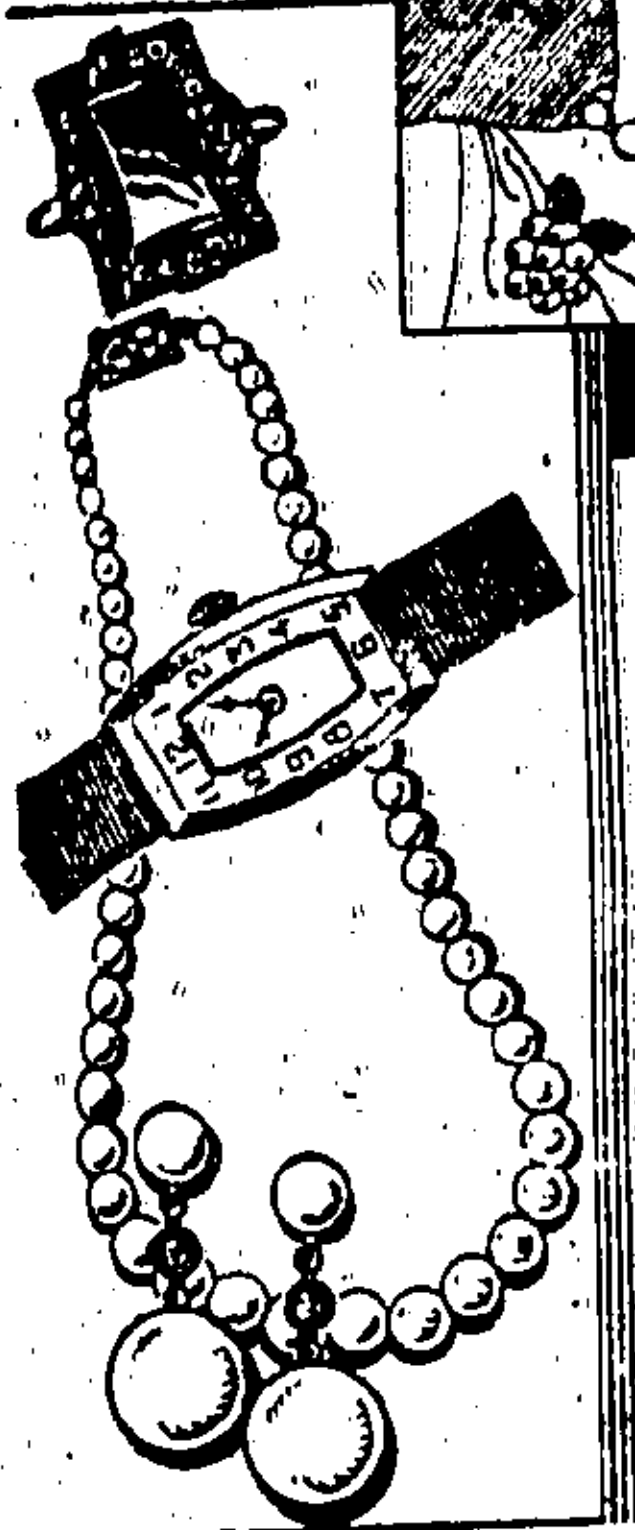
A Chinese woman, of 21, Peel Street was admitted to hospital yesterday morning suffering from an overdose of opium. She died at 1 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.



The Woman's Page



SMART
AND
NEW



JEWELRY

THE new costume jewelry has such variety and interest this season that every lady will wish to choose some of the fascinating pieces.

STERLING SILVERWARE

Suitable for Birthday, Wedding & Xmas presents, etc.

Watches and Jewellery Repaired by Expert.

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No. 3, Gloucester Building.

SURPRISE FILLINGS FOR BAKED APPLES

Other Suggestions For The Table.

The next time you serve baked apples surprise your family by dressing them up with this honey filling: Beat a half cup of cream until stiff and whip in gradually 1 to 2 tablespoons honey, ¼ cup chopped nuts, and a pinch of salt. Serve in the centre of baked apples.

Make Meat or Sausage Puff by mixing chopped meat or sausage with mashed potato; put in baking dish and brown in hot oven.

An appetizing loaf can be made of chopped veal or beef, bread crumbs and left-over vegetables. Serve with tomato sauce or highly-seasoned brown gravy.

Left-over meat can be used as a stuffing for onions, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, eggplant, peppers, and apples.

Sliced ham baked in evaporated milk, and served with baked bananas and rice is a satisfying main course.

An economical and savory supper dish is thick pea soup containing slices of frankfurters.



Secrets Of Make-Up

Beauty Hints For Careful Women.

There is a technique in the application of make-up. Your rouge may be guaranteed to give your cheeks a wild flush, and your powder and lipstick may have the most coquettish intentions in the world, if you don't handle them properly, they won't get you anywhere.

Before you begin to apply make-up make sure that your face is scrupulously clean. Never put on a second coat, when the first coat of make-up hasn't been removed. Two coats of paint may act as a protective covering for a house, but it's entirely too thick when you are speaking of human face values.

Powder should be applied first. Don't use an old-fashioned powder puff. It will collect the day's grime and give it back to you with interest. Use cotton puff balls, or medicated cotton which comes in a container, from which you may remove the amount you want. Press the powder against the face and neck. Never rub it in. When you are sure that you have on the necessary amount, dust it off with your hands. The effect will be natural and much more alluring than the powder-puff method.

Cake rouge should be applied with a rabbit's foot. Theatrical people long ago learned this secret, but it hasn't penetrated into many boudoirs. Dust the rabbit's foot across your rouge and then across the area of your face which has to be rouged. The effect is much smoother and softer. There will be no harsh streaks of red that resemble the stripes in the national banner. The softer effect removes any suggestion of a painted mask.

Paste Rouge. If you prefer paste rouge, the process is different, and the rabbit's foot can't bring you luck. You must moisten your fingers with cold cream. Place a little of the cream on your face, if you want to. Not too much, or the rouge will smear. Now work in the colour, using the tips of the second and third fingers. As a rule, with this process, the rouge area should not be powdered until after the colour is on. Then dust a cotton ball over it, lightly and swiftly.

Lipstick will stay on longer, if you powder your lips after the first application, and then add more of the cream.

Remember that it is much wiser to be a little too pale rather than a little too flushed. It is a trick to put on a face that looks as though it doesn't ask help from any cosmetic.

TREATMENT FOR OILY SKINS.

The Soap And Water Process.

If your face is oily, you won't need many bottles and jars of toilet preparations on your dressing table. But you will need plenty of soap, a complexion brush whose bristles are firm, yet pliant, and warm water enough to splash and splash against your face.

Oily skins respond better to cleansing treatments of soap and water than to any other method. If you think that your skin feels cleaner when you use a cleansing cream, choose one that is oilless. Use it before you wash your face. Wipe off the cream, then apply the soapy lather quite as though your pores hadn't been cleansed a few minutes before.

Wash your face with soap and warm water at least three times a day. Make the bathing process a rite. Massage the lather into your face with deft, firm strokes. Remove it with clear, warm water. Finish with cold water. If you want to use ice, now and then, to tone up your complexion, wrap the cubes in a towel or a piece of cotton, as the effect is little too startling when the ice itself comes next to your cheeks.

Don't use a powder base if your skin is inclined to be oily, unless you have a nose that insists on being a mirror for everybody's reflection. In that case, choose an oilless powder base and apply it on your nose only.

If your oil glands function too freely you will not require a cold cream as a mask at night. The freer your skin is to breathe, the more healthy it will become.

An oily condition is caused by the over-activity of the oil glands of the body. When there is too much oil in your system, your face usually suffers. But if you use the right soap, it is possible to wash away the surplus.

LAST YEAR'S FROCK PUT TO USE.

Thrill Of Making "New" Dresses.

Half the joy of making your own clothes lies in saying about the latest creation: "It didn't cost me a penny; I made it out of last year's frock."

But the unpicking of the frock is a real business. It is a trial to avoid cutting the material, and a bore to undo seam by seam. To do away with most of this trouble, you should invest in a special "unpicker" which is a flatish affair with a wide blade. It works with a grip held in the left hand to keep the seam steady, while the right hand neatly rips the stitching apart. When the blade edge becomes blunt, a fresh one can be slipped in, the cover coming away on the turning of two screws. As the contrivance costs less than a third of the amount charged for a pair of ordinary scissors, there is no excuse for not possessing it.

The present fashion for hiding the necks, sleeves and flounces of dresses calls for one of the neat little steel fittings for slipping on to one blade of the cutting-out scissors. This can be adjusted to register the width you want for the crossway strips. You then keep its outer edge along the edge of the material to act as guide.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SALE

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
From October 10th — November 9th.

Prices Cheaper than ever before, ALL GOODS marked down to lowest possible prices. This is your opportunity to buy your Christmas presents of SWATOW DRAWN-WORK, JADE, KIMONOS, IVORY, etc., for your friends and relations in the Homeland.

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1933

HAVE you returned your firms particulars for insertion in the "Hong Section" of the 1933 DOLLAR DIRECTORY?

Firms who have not yet attended to this important matter are requested to do so immediately.

Secretaries are also reminded to forward all information concerning their clubs, associations, etc.

TO FACILITATE THE EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE NEW ISSUE THE PUBLISHERS WILL APPRECIATE THE PROMPT RETURN OF ALL FORMS.

Forms may be obtained on application to the Manager. Our representative will call if desired.

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DIRECTORY

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BOMBAY SILK STORE

2, D'Aguilar Street.



OTHER WOMEN'S WEAR.

Black and white is the favourite colour combination of Madame Maurice Chevalier, who is among the smartest women in Paris.

She wears a black and white crepon ensemble with an abbreviated white blouse and one of the new high waisted skirts designed with tucks marking the natural waistline. The short jacket which she wears with it is of black crepon.

"TOUCH WOOD."

An old world superstition is responsible for the fastenings which one designer is using on coats and suits this spring. Instead of buttons she fastens her clothes with wooden clips.

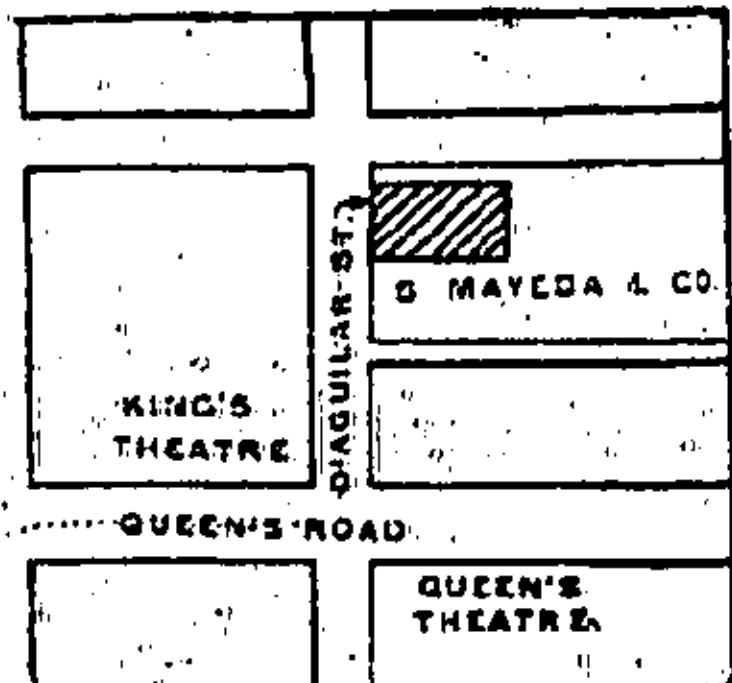
Remembering the old adage, "Touch wood to keep away bad luck!" she is using the wooden clips "to keep away the bad luck of financial depression."

BARGAIN SALE ALL KINDS OF FINE JAPANESE GOODS

From Oct. 25 to Nov. 15, 1932.

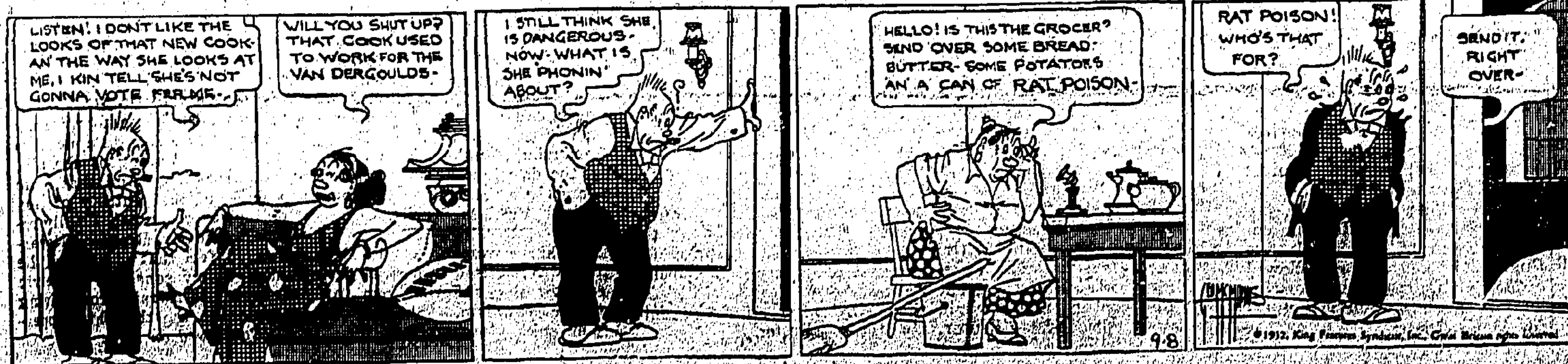
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Bringing Up Father.



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HONG KONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
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MACLEANS PEROXIDE TOOTH PASTE

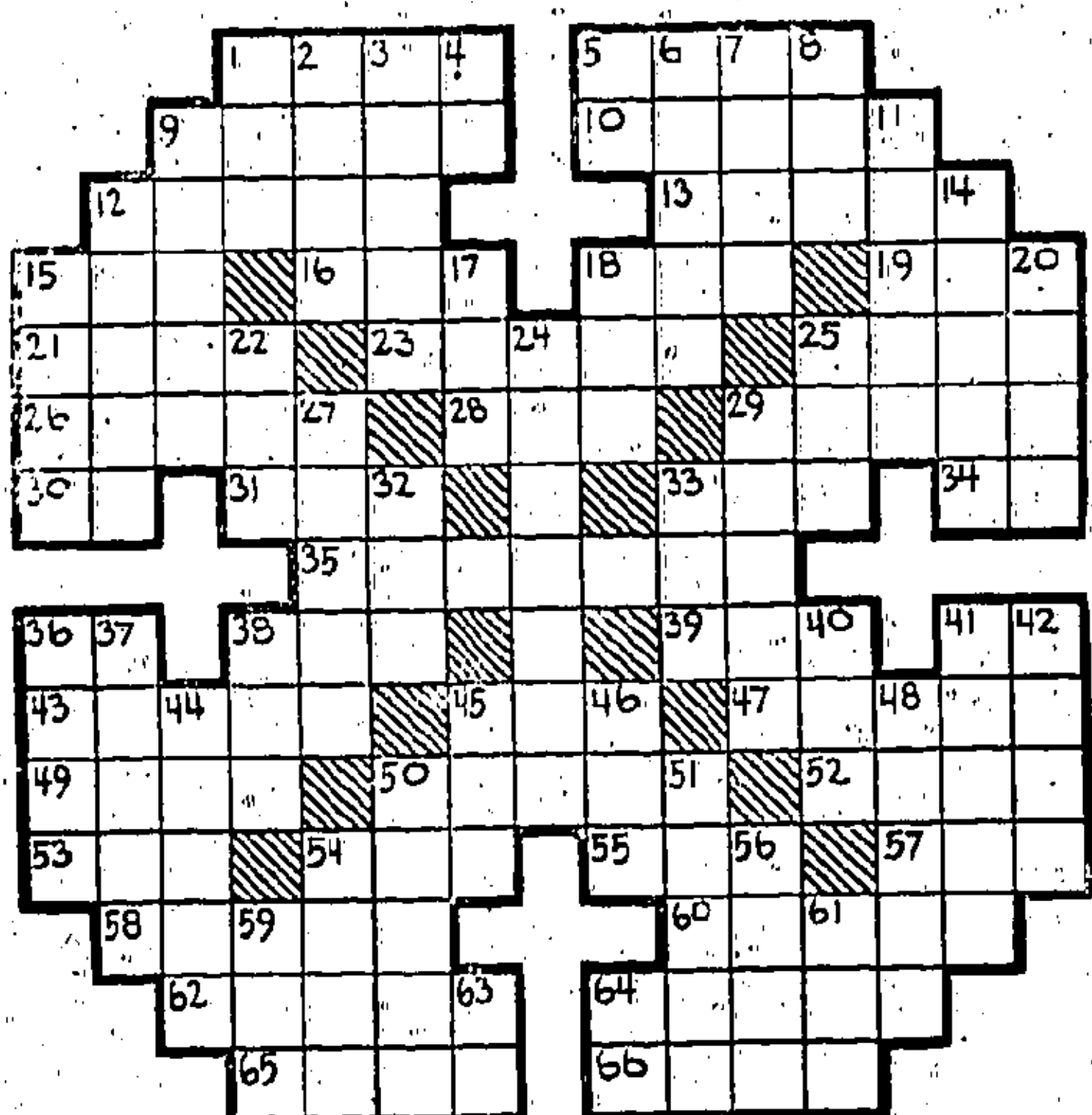
MAKES YELLOW TEETH WHITE

Stocked by all Pharmacies, Dispensaries
and Departmental Stores.

Agents—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

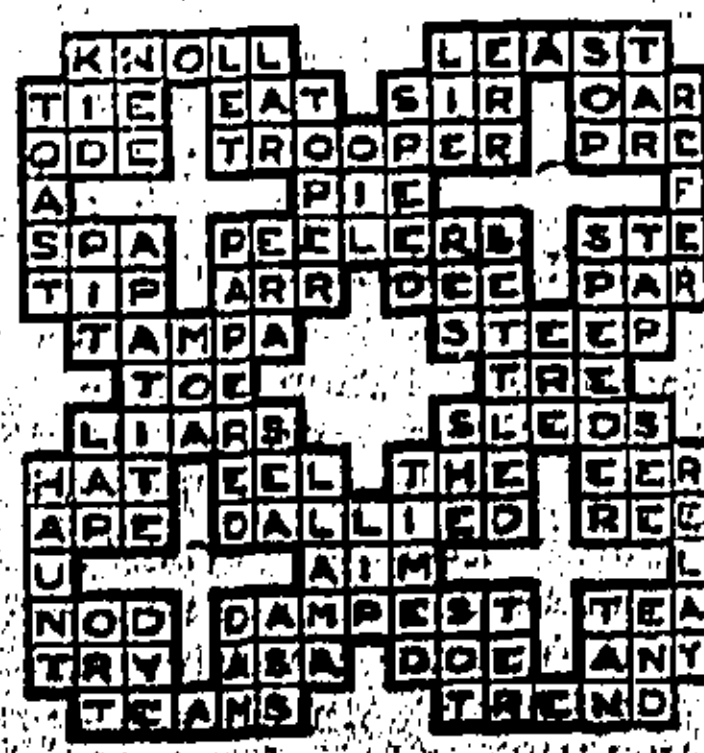
(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as "harbor, plow, and altho.")



- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1-Ignite | 53-Greek letter | 20-Drinking cup |
| 5-Imprudence with | 54-Residence (abb.) | 22-Clear of |
| 9-Billiard term. | 57-Butt | 24-Disagreement |
| 10-Fatigued | 58-Fog-horn | 25-Skill |
| 12-Oblique | 60-In a position for | 27-City in North |
| 13-Local positions | motion (Naut.) | Central England |
| 15-Help | 62-Tardier | 28-Staff |
| 16-Waken | 64-An old woman | 32-Before |
| 18-Lain | 65-Season | 33-Epoch |
| 19-Snare | 66-River in Tyrol and | 36-The altar end of a |
| 21-Chief actor | Bavaria | church |
| 23-Opposed to zenith | | 37-Rests |
| 25-Largest continent | | 38-Metal in raw state |
| 26-Danger | | 40-A tree |
| 28-End | | 41-A flight |
| 29-A song bird (pl.) | | 42-An entry in an |
| 30-Secretary of State | | account |
| (abbr.) | | 43-Combining form. Air |
| 31-Scotch river | | 46-Likewise not |
| 33-Corridor | | 48-Weird |
| 34-Plural suffix | | 50-More used |
| 35-Rubbers | | 51-Approaches |
| 36-Became | | 54-Apportion |
| 38-Lyric poem | | 56-A portico (Gr. |
| 39-Consumed | | Arch.) |
| 41-Musical note | | 58-A rodent |
| 43-A fruit (pl.) | | 61-Royal Naval |
| 45-Girl's name | | Reserve (abbr.) |
| 47-Choose | | 62-A paper measure |
| 49-Preserve | | (abbr.) |
| 50-A brittle (Surg.) | | 64-101 (Roman) |
| 52-Nothing but | | |

(The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle, will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SPEED CHECKS.

A new "speed detector" for motor vehicles is being used in Connecticut. This consists of a box in which a mirror is placed at an angle to each opening, one of which points directly across the road, the other being directed toward an observer stationed at a distance. The observer, looking parallel to the road and into the open end of the box, can see in the mirror directly across the street from the point where the box is set. An approaching car, as it passes, the box makes a distinct flash or flicker in the mirror, which is readily seen by the observer. The instant he sees this flash he presses the stop watch. "The Autocar."

The saloon model, incidentally, employs the ingenious pillarless door construction which so facilitates exit and entry, and was a feature of the 1932 Triumph.

Despite all these extras—extras of the type which the owner-driver has asked for—the 1933 prices of the Triumph range represent a reduction on last year's figures. "Sir William Morris has already revealed the secrets of his new models, and Sir Herbert Austin, Britain's other 'motor-car king' announces his new cars soon."



THE MOTORISTS' PAGE

Trying To Please The Owner-Driver

No More Trouble With The "Jack"

OLYMPIA LESSONS

The 1932 Olympia Motor Show will go down in history, I think, as the first motor exhibition in which the car manufacturer "really" set out to please the owner-driver. (writes Mr. T. H. Wisdom in the "Daily Herald.")

Three years ago the builder of our cars thought he had satisfied motorists by building a car that was reasonable in price and whose chief selling points were a mass of glittering chromium plate and shining cellulose.

And he thought he had done all that was necessary because he sold the cars.

Last year, with the help of a great number of motorists, I wrote a series of articles telling the manufacturer exactly what the average owner driver wanted. Every manufacturer in the country read those articles, and the majority said, "It looks all right in print, but we can't turn out that sort of car for £200."

One or two said, in effect: "Yes, we agree—easy-change gear-boxes, better brakes, improved springing, rear petrol tanks, etc., etc., should be on every car, even the cheapest, and we are aiming at the goal."

Only one or two, though! Hey, Presto! One manufacturer actually told me quite seriously that the average motorist was getting too much for his money already, that reserve petrol tanks—a thing I had asked for—were quite unnecessary, and generally poured cold water on the owner-driver's idea of what a good car should be like.

One thing we asked for particularly—a four-wheeled jacking system that would take the place of the almost useless jack supplied with most low-priced cars.

Here is the result: One manufacturer has this year standardised four-wheel jacks—first manufacturer of light cars to do so. The Triumph Motor Company in a programme with "no extras" as its slogan, has fitted all its models with a central jacking system.

Punctures, fortunately, are rare nowadays, so greatly has the pneumatic tyre improved in the last few years, but when eventually a rusty nail or sharp flint does cause a "flat" it is a fairly lengthy, back-aching and messy business to change the wheel.

And the worst part of the whole business is jacking up the car. The owner of one of the new Triumphs will simply step from his car and, without kneeling down on the road, or even bending, give a handle a few turns and the car will be jacked up.

Direction Device If he wants to adjust his brakes, or to go beneath the car for any reason at all, the car can be raised with all four wheels clear of the ground in a few seconds.

The lowest-priced Triumph, the Super-Eight, a saloon with a sliding roof, sliding seats, safety glass, front and rear bumpers, spring gaiters, electric screen wipers, hydraulic brakes, finger-tip controls of lights and ignition, luggage grid, radiator stone guard and real leather upholstery, costs £155.

The saloon model, incidentally, employs the ingenious pillarless door construction which so facilitates exit and entry, and was a feature of the 1932 Triumph.

Despite all these extras—extras of the type which the owner-driver has asked for—the 1933 prices of the Triumph range represent a reduction on last year's figures. "Sir William Morris has already revealed the secrets of his new models, and Sir Herbert Austin, Britain's other 'motor-car king' announces his new cars soon."

Morris has discovered, I think, the ideal direction indicator, although experience of the device in actual practice will be necessary before we can decide this point.

The system consists of three small lights—red, amber and green—on each side of the car. The signals are controlled by the driver from the steering wheel, and work in exactly the same way as the traffic lights at busy crossings, which motorists generally have found such a considerable improvement on the manual signals of the pointsman.

Signals Approved.

The Morris signals work like this:—

The driver decides he will turn to the right, for instance, and he operates the required signal, which results in an amber light on both sides of the car, warning other drivers that he is about to change direction.

Then, a few seconds or so later, a red light appears to the off-side. It informs traffic that overtaking is not possible on that side, whereas a green light on the near side shows quite clearly that traffic may proceed on that side.

If the driver is going to stop, then a red light flashes on both sides; if he wants to "wave on" another car, then a green light on the off-side shows that the road is clear ahead.

The Ministry of Transport, as I foreshadowed some months ago, is considering the compulsory adoption of some form of automatic direction indicator to replace the hand signals which nowadays are so rarely given correctly by most motorists.

The Ministry has, I understand, approved the new Morris signals, and next year I think is quite probable that every motor vehicle will have to be fitted with a direction indicator of an approved type.

BRITISH EXPORTS CUT IN HALF £4,000,000 In Sales In Two Years.

British car exports have been reduced by half in two years.

Last year's exports totalled £4,457,853, representing 20,812 cars. The figures for 1929 were £8,437,120, representing 41,961 cars.

The most prolific buyers of cars last year, according to statistics issued in the "Motor Industry of Great Britain" booklet, published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, was the Irish Free State, which imported nearly 7,000 British cars.

One of the most reassuring rows of figures in this booklet is a street accident table. It shows that for every ten million miles run by the 38,330 taxi-cabs in England there was only one fatal accident.

The figures for private cars (1,813 fatalities with 1,083,457 cars) come second in the list of safety. There are 2.4 deaths for every 10,000,000 miles run.

Answer to Railways.

Another table shows "Why Cars Break Down!" The ignition is the most regular offender. Of the breakdowns dealt with by the R.A.C., 20.8 per cent. were due to ignition failure. Back axle shafts come next, with 13.6 per cent. to their discredit. Cylinders and pistons account for 10.1 per cent. of the failures.

The booklet contains a challenge to the railways, which are suggesting that private motorists are subsidising the commercial motor users by the taxes on the private vehicles.

"This the booklet declares, 'is merely an attempt to confuse the facts.'

"The motor industry suggests to its transport colleagues of the iron rail that the community demands ever-improving transport facilities."

COMPULSORY WORK.

Instead of remaining idle as at present, the unemployed in receipt of relief in Stockholm are to give up two days a week to work on the city roads.

In future, payment of relief will only be made on the production of a ticket certifying that the holder has duly done his two days' work. "The Autocar."

Compulsory Signalling

Motorists are aware that the Highway Code recommends the use by drivers of certain signals designed to warn others of intended changes in the direction or speed of the vehicle from which they are displayed. There are, indeed, certain road users who clamour for hand signals to be made compulsory. Any effort in this direction would be singularly ill-advised, for in a real emergency, when a signal is often most required, the driver usually needs both hands on the steering wheel.

Yet signals visible to overtaking or approaching traffic, when correctly given in ample time for them to be acted upon by other drivers, are very valuable accident preventives. In some foreign countries mechanical or electrical signalling devices are in great favour; in fact, they are obligatory in some cases. The time will soon come when motor vehicles in our own country will have to be equipped with one or other of the signalling apparatus which can be seen either by day or by night. If a regulation to this effect is issued, we shall welcome it, for it will reduce road risks and ultimately make for the increased convenience of motorists. "The Autocar."

LIGHT TRANSPORT REVIVAL?

For some weeks rumour has been busy on the subject of revived and modernised forms of British motor-assisted pedal cycles. Various names have been coupled with the project, and it now seems certain that within the next two or three months one or more examples of this type of ultralightweight will be placed upon the market.

We wholeheartedly welcome their redivivus, says "The Motor Cycle." There is a very real need for a stepping stone between the pedal cycle and the motor cycle. Many people are still more than a little hesitant of purchasing a fully fledged motor cycle. Provide them with a vehicle having pedals and a small engine that will propel them at rather more than cycle speed on the level, and, with light pedal assistance, take them up hills, and they will be more than happy.

It is strange that the possibilities of this type of machine have not been appreciated more widely, particularly so in view of the amazing popularity it has achieved in France, on the score of its low first cost and extraordinary economy.

AMERICAN MOTOR INDUSTRY. Greater Confidence Reflected.

Actual improvement in business or greater confidence for the near future is reflected in the expressions of automobile executives as they survey the situation of their own companies and the industry in general, says an American authority.

A. Van Der Zee, general sales manager of Dodge Brothers Corporation, returning after an extended tour of the East and Middle West, said:

"We believe there is a definite indication that this country is on the verge of business improvement. Within the last few weeks unmistakable indications of a trend upward have made their appearance. For eighteen months we have purposely refrained from making predictions, but now we feel there is a tangible basis upon which to become definitely optimistic."

STILL RUNNING!

At the recent rally in the Midlands of the Association of Pioneer Motor Cyclists one of the most interesting vehicles present was a 32-year old Humberette, which in spite of its great age was running perfectly.

Such a vehicle forms an intriguing contrast to the modern products from the same factory, as, for example, the 18/60 h.p. Humber saloon which is Sir Malcolm Campbell's latest purchase. This looks what it is, a well-built, solidly constructed car which in every way maintains the makers' traditions for good service and longevity.



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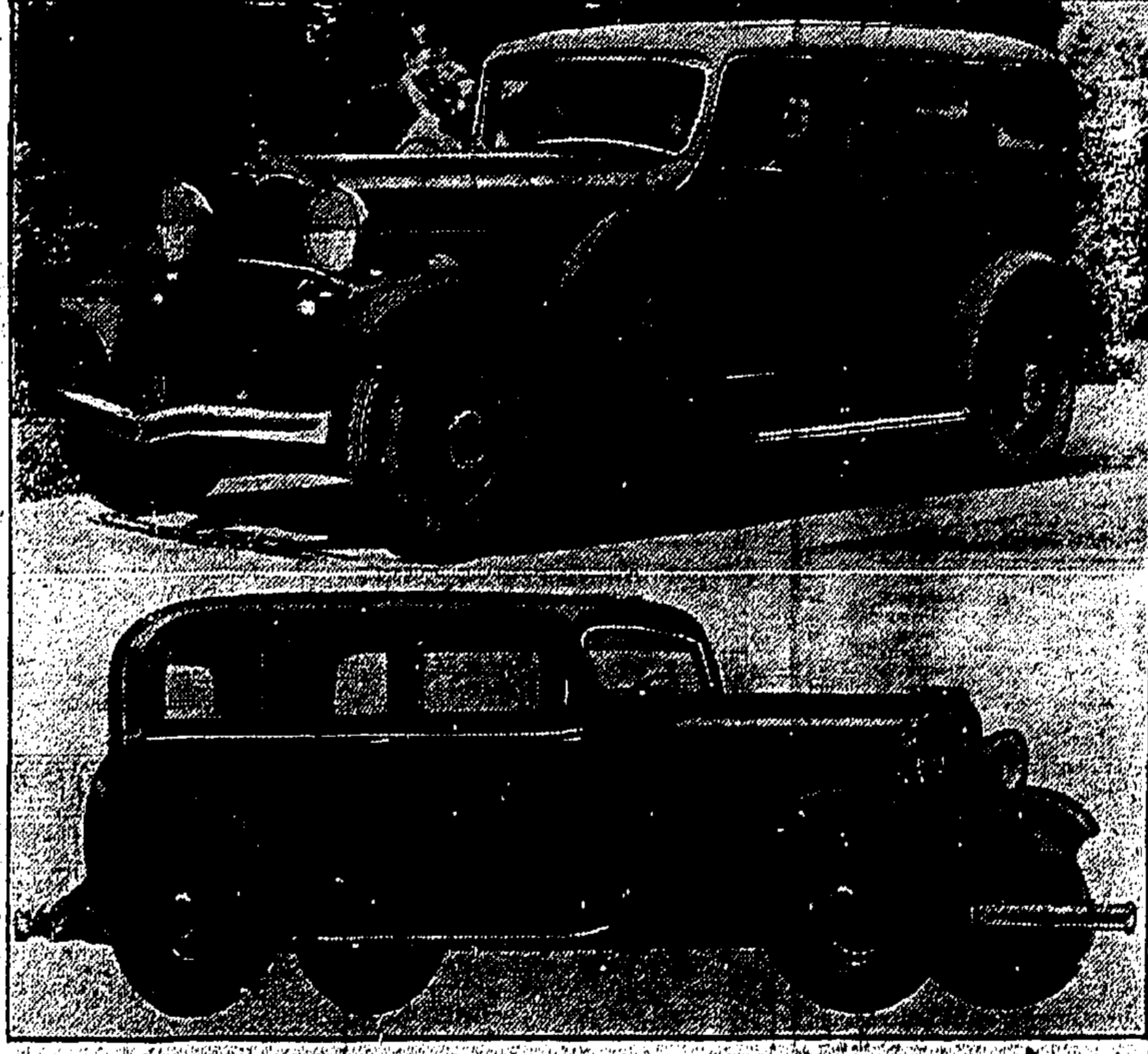
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New Willys-Overland Streamline Series



Ultra-modern in every detail is the new Streamline Series of Willys-Overland Sixes and Eights and Willys-Knights cars, now being presented to the public. These cars are equipped with every modern mechanical feature, including synchro-mesh with silent second, full wheeling, full control, starting, safety glass, etc. Above is the striking Willys-Knight custom sedan. The car below is the Willys-Overland Six custom sedan. The latter is powered by the famous "100,000-mile Silver Six" motor, while the Willys-Knight model has the most powerful engine ever built by Willys-Overland. The entire line consists of thirteen body models.

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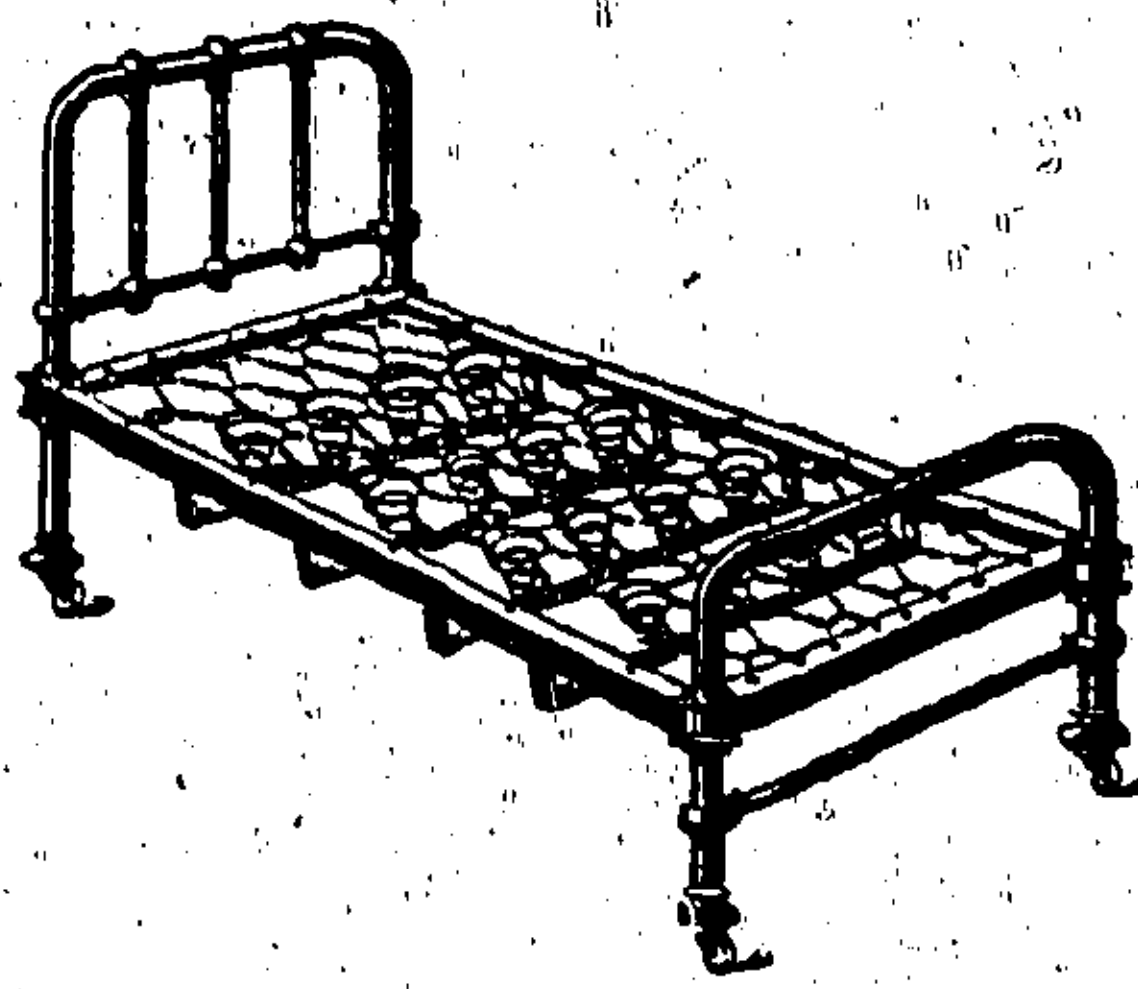
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The China Mail.

Hong Kong, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1932.

The Davidson Report.

The last of the three Committees appointed by the Prime Minister as chairman of the Round-Table Conference contributed a most able and valuable Report. Mr. Davidson and his colleagues were given the task of investigating the present financial relations of the Indian States with the Government of India and the Crown, and of determining how far they presented obstacles to an orderly plan of federal finance, and how the obstacles might be removed or overcome. The Committee had its origin in the peculiar difficulties, fully acknowledged by the Round-Table Conference, of applying the principle of federation to the diversity that is India. An ideal federal system, as the Report observes, would be based upon a uniformity of burdens and benefits resulting from an agreement between homogeneous and comparable units, either completely independent before federation or already owing allegiance to a common Sovereign. Uniformity and homogeneity are strangers to the Indian scene in this aspect as in others. In India the federal process entails on the one hand the devolution of powers to Provinces which have still to become fully autonomous, and on the other the accommodation of States whose rulers already exercise sovereignty and whose rights are secured by solemn treaties and agreements, many of long standing, with the Paramount Power. Nor does the obvious difference between States and Provinces exhaust the contrasts. It is convenient to speak of the Indian States as such so long as the description does not mislead. British India is a recognized constitutional entity under the Government of India. Although, fortunately, the disposition among the States for common action with the Government of India and among themselves is well developed, they are not a collective unit. The Chamber of Princes itself is a consultative and not a legislative or governing body. Among the States there are far-ranging variations of area, population, and wealth; and the settlements establishing their relations with the Paramount Power differ in date, in the reasons that produced them, and in the terms on which they were made. Any concession of sovereignty to the federal organism must be voluntary. There can be no sweeping, still less any compulsory, plan of federal assimilation. Each State will enter as a free and separate unit. Yet federation must, if it is to be workable, be an approximation to equality and

a mitigation of the worst anomalies. The Committee has therefore examined, catalogued and classified the whole of the various obligations and immunities, formidable in number, and formulated principles that may be applied subsequently to the individual settlements. It recommends that contributions and immunities should figure as credits and debits respectively in a balance to be struck for each State concerned. States now paying in cash more than five per cent. of their total revenues should have immediate relief. Inter-State tributes, including tributes of this kind that have been assigned to the British Government, should cease. After federation the net contributions of the States should be remitted as and when the direct contributions of the Provinces are remitted and should in any case be extinguished within twenty years.

These contributions will still be payable to the Paramount Power, and the right to receive them will not pass constitutionally, though it will pass in fact, to the Federal Government. The basic safeguard, without which federation could not embrace the States, is the special relation between them and the Crown. Hyderabad, greatest of the States, waives its right, under the Committee's proposals, to demand a credit for its ceded territories. The Federal revenue will be the gainer, while the Nizam retains the military guarantee of the Paramount Power for which the territories were ceded. These are two illustrations—and others are to be found in the methods by which, for example, exceptions from the salt monopoly or the

federal control of maritime Customs are provided for—of the truth that Indian federation cannot be a system of professional tidiness wholly disdaining the foundations on which it builds. Federation, as the States and British India have recognized, is a necessity of constitutional progress, and the voluntary participation of the States is a condition of federation. Terms that will give the States confidence to enter into federation—which is, as the Report says, "a contribution not to be weighed in golden scales"—and that do not bear unreasonably upon British India have been the goal of the Committee. The Report admits, and carries the more conviction in admitting, that it cannot provide a complete remedy for the existing want of uniformity in contributions to the central revenue, and indeed contemplates a new burden upon it. But the remissions could not exceed a loss of £750,000 annually. Against that must be set the "immunity debits." Nor must it be overlooked, when the distribution of the burden is considered, that certain Provinces as well as certain States will be in deficit. Taken all together the proposals make a well-balanced and practical scheme. The Committee, by careful assessment and a wise disposal of its material, can claim to have bridged with solid construction a specially difficult gap in the All-India route.

News In Brief.

Two cases of diphtheria were notified to the Health Authorities on Tuesday.

The H.K. Practical Psychology Club will hold a meeting 6 p.m. on Friday, October 28, in the Lane Crawford Restaurant. Dr. K. H. Uttley, M.A., will speak on the subject of "Some common faults."

Mr. R. R. Campbell, M.A., will give a lecture on "Six Twentieth-century Poets" on Friday, November 4, at 8.30 p.m., in the Union Assembly Hall, Hong Kong University.

Professor L. Forster will deliver his presidential address to the Hong Kong University Education Society on Tuesday, November 2, at 8.30 p.m., in the Union Assembly Hall. The subject will be "A visit to the Universities on the Yangtze River." The lecture will be open to the public.

A reception will be held on Sunday, November 6, at 11 a.m., in the Club de Recreo, by kind courtesy of the Committee, to present an address to the Very Rev. Father G. M. Spada, in celebration of the 40th anniversary of his arrival in Hong Kong. A solemn Te Deum will be sung in the Rosary Church, Kowloon, immediately after the 9.30 Mass.

Danzig Danger To Peace Of Europe

Free City Near To Bankruptcy

DESPERATE FOR REMEDY

Danzig.
Thirteen years ago the political heads of the nations of the world affixed their signatures to the Treaty of Versailles, which was designed to give peace to Europe.

Since that fateful day the same political heads have met together on several occasions, in order to free themselves from the deadlock resulting from the application of certain clauses in the Treaty, writes D. G. Arbuthnot in the Daily Telegraph.

But one problem remains, and with the passing of days the necessity of finding an immediate solution becomes increasingly urgent. The Free City of Danzig is facing an economic and financial crisis which is threatening the peace of Eastern Europe. However, on the verge of bankruptcy, this small principality does not know which way to turn. In despair, the inhabitants have been directing their footsteps into the camp of Hitler, which offered itself as the only haven from the impending catastrophe.

Fault of the Treaty.
Poland looks on with misgiving for in Danzig she sees a threat to the peace which is so essential to her programme of national reconstruction is to continue unhampered. She has been forced to retaliate, and by so doing has aggravated the position, and driven the two countries further apart.

The time has come when the Great Powers should concentrate their attention upon the Polish-Danzig problem; its difficulties are fully recognised.

For the tragic state of affairs, neither of the contending parties is wholly to blame. The fault lies with the treaty makers, who in severing Danzig from Germany to provide Poland with an outlet to the sea, bowed down before the creed of self-determination, and constituted her a Sovereign State. As a small principality, Danzig should have absolute power within her own house, administering her laws, controlling her finances, and regulating her tariffs according to the needs of the moment.

But in many of these matters Danzig exercises no control, and she has found herself in the unfortunate position of bearing a high responsibility without the requisite power to fulfil her obligations.

To provide money for the national services, a Government must have complete control over its Customs, so that it can be sure of the amount of money it may expect to raise from that source. It must also be in a position to raise and lower tariff barriers in accordance with the needs of the country's industries.

Ruin To Thousands.

Living in a Customs Union with Poland, Danzig has not the right to arrange her own tariffs. She is at the mercy of Customs arrangements which have been designed for a country whose thirty million inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture while the majority of Danzig's 400,000 nationals are engaged in industry.

This situation would not have been so disastrous for Danzig had the tariffs remained constant, but in the process of reconstructing herself Poland has found it necessary to experiment wildly with her fiscal policy, and the frequent raising and lowering of barriers has spelt ruin to thousands of Danzig manufacturers, many of whom have been compelled to close their doors.

Danzig has been forced, as it were, to live on the edge of a precipice. Although her incorporation in the Polish Customs Union was arranged in order that the market of the great Slav Hinterland should always be within reach, owing to ethnographic differences the scheme was impracticable, and had the city been handed over to Poland the present difficulties might have been avoided.

But Danzig persisted in her right to independence, for 95 per cent. of the population were of pure German stock. True to the traditions of the race, she continued to maintain a standard of living twice as high as that prevailing in Poland, while the disparity in labour costs between the two countries was equally great.

Defiance of Polish Decrees.

The Polish market was, therefore, limited from the outset. With the Danzig guilder standing at twice the value of the Polish zloty, the cost of Danzig goods in Poland was prohibitive. With the coming of the world crisis, and the consequent diminution of the purchasing power of every nation, the forces of destruction have been approaching ever nearer to the city.

Faced with commercial and financial ruin, the Danzigers have put behind them all thoughts of living in peace and harmony with Poland, and have sought at every turn to defy the Polish decrees. The building of the Port of Gdynia by Poland, and the subsequent decline in the traffic passing through the harbour of Danzig, should have brought home to the population the necessity of approaching Poland with an amicable proposition for the resumption of commercial intercourse.

But hatred now runs too high, and all logic and commonsense has long since been swept away.

A few months ago Danzig obtained from Poland "contingents," under which she was permitted to export certain of her manufactured articles to Germany to be "finished," and could then reimport them free of duty, provided they were for the sole use of the Danzigers. Under cover of these contingents, Danzig imported goods wholly manufactured in Germany, and smuggled them into Poland.

Menace of The Ban.

When this action of the Danzigers became known, there followed a devastating campaign by the Polish authorities, who sent their inspectors into every factory in Poland. If the inspection revealed the existence of German material, it was traced back to the source from which it had emanated in Danzig, and an immediate ban was placed on exports from the offending firm.

Before he can obtain removal of the ban the offender must now sign a document, in which he guarantees that Polish inspectors will have free access to his factory at any hour of the day or night. Many manufacturers have refused to sign.

Rather than submit to the decrees of Poland, they have closed down their factories and turned out into the streets additional bands of workers, many of whom are destined for the army of Hitler.

It is true that the commercial atmosphere has been somewhat cleared by the recent Danzig-Polish agreement, which has as its object the removal of all bans and boycotts. But frictions incidents occur daily, and should a crime of great magnitude be perpetrated by these belligerents Poland may be provoked into appealing to the League of Nations for permission to send in her army.

FASCISM GROWING IN EUROPE.

Mussolini Foresees Age Of Power.

Milan, Yesterday.
An amnesty to political enemies of Fascism was promised by Mussolini in a speech here to-day. He declared that within 10 years Europe would be converted to Fascism.

"This will be the century of Fascism," he said, "the age of powerful Italy, and for the third time in history, Italy will be the guiding influence to civilisation. Fascism will give further proof of its strength, by this act of generosity towards those deluded people who have tried to stem by futile words, the movement of a whole people, which has been like an avalanche."

"We will not demobilise our defence force until our enemies, especially those beyond the frontiers, have paid deference to the full accomplishment of Fascism."

"Not through repeated conferences, we need fewer conferences and more decision; fewer resolutions and more creative action."—Renteria.

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SPORT PAGE



Briton Wins Featherweight Title Of China

Hermes Representative Easily Out-points American Champion

T. WARNES DRAWS IN INTER-SERVICES WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

JOCK CREIGHTON BATTERS BABE RUSS

Shanghai, October 23.

Tom Farrar (H.M.S. Hermes), holder of the Featherweight Championship of the British Fleet, defeated the American champion, Bobby Pate (U.S.S. Houston), to win the Featherweight Championship of China and the belt presented by Drs. Wilson and Carey at the Auditorium last night. Tommy Warnes, also of the Hermes, was, however, held to a draw by Frank Bongiorno in the bout for the welterweight Inter-Services Championship over ten rounds.

Jock Creighton fought a magnificent battle to beat Babe Russ. his old adversary, but he was the only other British success. Stoker Hudson (H.M.S. Hermes) 156 losing on points to Wop Fosano (U.S.S. Black Hawk) 150½ and Taff Davies (H.M.S. Hermes) 138½ being outpointed by Fred Zavelitch (U.S. Marines) 137.

FARRAR (H.M.S. HERMES) 123 lb
PATE (U.S.S. HOUSTON) 124½ lb.

After preliminary sparring, Pate, who has a much longer reach, tried forcing, but Farrar showed a grand defence. Farrar warmed up in the third and scored with good lefts to the body. They seemed wary of each other. Farrar again scored well in the fourth and also made Pate miss.

In the fifth, Farrar cleverly slipped all Pate's leads and scored on the body and face, Pate being badly damaged. Both his eyes were out and closing. So it continued, Farrar doing all the boxing and scoring almost at will, although Pate was game and made repeated efforts to recover. Farrar was a very easy winner.

CREIGHTON 147½ lb
RUSS 152 lb.

The fight went the whole distance and was packed with action from start to finish. Creighton won on points, after having the best of matters practically throughout, although the margin was not a very big one. They mixed it well from the bell and each scored heavy blows to the body.

Russ started off much more openly than is his general custom and he scored to face and jaw, but Creighton evened things with heavy body blows. Creighton cut Russ over the eye, and Russ connected with a heavy right to the jaw, which had no apparent effect on Creighton. Creighton's clever body swerve often made Russ miss, whilst the former often connected with a heavy left hook to the body. There was action aplenty, both scoring with heavy punches, and it was a really good scrap. Creighton sustained a cut behind the ear, whilst Russ bled freely from several cuts.

Creighton scored with frequent left hooks to Russ's middle, and made his opponent miss very often. Russ was forced to cover up time and again, but Creighton took all that Russ sent over, and came back for more, the while he rained punches at his man from all angles, often missing with the left, to connect with the right. Both went all out and Russ connected with hard rights to the jaw, but Creighton is as tough as they make them and was not even shaken.

Little boxing was seen, the bout being nearly all pure slugging. Creighton raised a lump on the side of Russ's head and the Russian bore plenty of marks of the "contest," whilst Creighton was practically unscathed. They continued to punch away at each other all round the ring, but Russ, although landing heavy blows to face and jaw was unable to slow up Creighton at all, and the latter punched away at body and head, Russ being glad to cover up.

The last round was as fast as the first and Creighton still was scoring heavily on the body. The bout proved to be one of the best of the evening.



Players from the Radio Sports Club, holders of the Mamak Shield, and H.M.S. Wishart who played in a Mamak Hockey Tournament match at Caroline Hill last Saturday afternoon. The Radio won by 8 goals to nil. Gurbachan Singh, the Radio's prolific goal-scorer is seen standing second from the left—(Ying Ming.)

MORE MAY BE CAPPED IN SHANGHAI.

Fine Display In First Trial With Fowler.

SCORES THREE TRIES.

Geoffrey More, who represented Hong Kong in the Inter-ported Rugby match against Shanghai in the February of 1931, was one of the leading lights in the first Trial game of the Shanghai Rugby Club. He may yet be seen in Shanghai colours against Hong Kong in the coming Interport encounter.

In partnership with G. H. P. Fowler More got over the line on three occasions, and the pair were adjudged the best wing on the field. Shanghai may, however, lose the services of Fowler, as he is a keen soccer player, in which case it will be difficult to find an inside partner for More who possesses the latter's speed.

R. D. K. Silby, who captained the last visiting fifteen and who is captain of the Shanghai Club, gave an impressive display in the Trial, as did E. C. Gardner. Henning, a newcomer to Shanghai rugby circles, also showed good promise.

Should More be given a Shanghai "cap" it will be a curious trick of fate, as A. F. Jenkins, who played for Shanghai in 1931, is well in the running for a Hong Kong "cap" as a centre three-quarter.

VARSITY BEAT SCHOOLS.

At Pokfulam yesterday the University defeated the Combined Schools by 20 runs.

University: 115 (L. T. Ride 26, M. el Arculli 5 for 28). Combined Schools: 95 (A. A. Rumsjohn not out 42, E. L. Gosano 7 for 5).

Daredevil Dunfee Crashes at 130 m.p.h. at Brooklands

LONDON, Sept. 25. The Talbot was travelling high on the banking, and the Bentley attempted to pass. Clive Dunfee, seeing that he had no room, averted.

The car entered a tremendous skid. Dunfee could be seen making frantic efforts to control his car, but it roared on, crashing down all the trees for eighty yards on the top of the banking.

Then, with engine screaming, it leaped over the top and somersaulted.

A wheel and a seat dropped off, and the driver was hurled like a rocket twenty feet in the air. Meanwhile, the car plunged and hurtled over the embankment and stopped, a mass of wreckage, in the road below.

An ambulance rushed to the spot. The dead driver's wife arrived just as they were removing his body. The other cars in the race sped on, and five spectators formed a human chain down the steep track to remove a broken fir tree which had been thrown in their path.

Clive Dunfee, who was aged twenty-seven, was among the best-known British racing motorists.

He was the third son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Vickers Dunfee and was a member of the Stock Exchange.

His wife is twenty-two, and at the time of her marriage was one of the youngest "leading ladies" on the London stage.

She often rode with Mr. Clive Dunfee in practice for the British Racing Drivers' Club 500 miles race at Brooklands in the autumn of 1929.

Mr. Dunfee declared at the time that nobody else dared go with him. Miss Baxter and her first met at Brooklands. The crash yesterday will open a controversy whether the banking on Brooklands is high enough.

It is believed that if the track had been one yard higher, the tragedy might have been averted.

Local Football by Spot Kick

THE Navy, who have experienced very bad luck in their last two matches when they have had to play with only ten men on account of injuries, are playing the Athletic on Saturday at the Valley. For the game they will have Bland back again in their attack, as he has now fully recovered from his ankle injury sustained when playing against the Artillery last Saturday. Bland is a very useful forward of the thrustful type and will gain recognition in a representative Navy side before the season is out. Bland, however, will again be an absentee from the Navy side and will be between the sticks.

After a brief holiday from League encounters the Athletic will be fresh for their fourth encounter and provided Ho Ka-keung has his shooting boots on there is little doubt that the Chinese will win. They are not, however, the force they were during the 1927-28 season, only the skilful constructive work of Lam Yik-ying holding the side together. The absence of Suen Kam-shun, their dazzling marksman, has also proved a great handicap. Mak Sui-hoi has improved considerably since the commencement of the season, but he neither possesses the dash nor the accuracy of Suen.

AFTER having routed a weak Club side and swamped the Police and the Recreation Lincolns will receive their first real test when they oppose St. Joseph's on Saturday. Last Saturday the Saints held the Borderers, second favourites for the Championship, to a solitary goal, and would not have been at all flustered by a draw. Jones, the "Swab" sharp-shooter, was held well in check and only a momentary lapse on the part of Victor and Costa allowed the Borderers to cut through and score the only goal of the game.

The Saints have been practising assiduously during the week and have now established quite a satisfactory understanding among their young and speedy forwards. Barber will first appear, an elusive player, and unless I am greatly mistaken the Saints player will be very much in the picture. B. Gosano has struck a bad patch, but he is still a dangerous player when given the opportunity.

The issue of the match will rest on whether the Saints half back line will be able to hold Kirkham, Harding, Higgins, Ridley and Baldry. Gosano, who I feel that they will not be able to stand the strain of such a feat much after half time, when I expect the Lincolns to make sure of the game. The Lincolns, though brilliant on occasion, are not as invulnerable as they are credited to be. They have a distressing tendency to take things comfortably when they have established a lead and against the Athletic they were nearly forced to share the points after having obtained a three-goal lead. Cpl. Ash has saved their goal from downfall on more occasions than one can remember, and in him the Lincolns possess one of the steady backs in the Colony.

STEVE DONOGHUE BEATEN BY SHORT MARGIN.

100-1 Chance Wins Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, Yesterday.

The following was the result of the Cambridgeshire Stakes run at Newmarket today:

1. Mrs. Robinson's Pullover (Richardson).
 2. Lord Glanely's Ada Dear (S. Donoghue).
 3. Sir Victor Sassoon's Pharaoh Third (Rowley).
- Betty: 100-1; 25-1; 100-1. Twenty-three ran and Pullover won by ½ length and ¾ a length separated Ada Dear from Pharaoh Third. Rear Admiral was ridden by Frederick Ayle, otherwise the runners were unaltered. Donoghue, a hot favourite, was unplaced.

CLUB INTERNATIONAL SENT OFF

WILLIAMS PENALISED IN JATS MATCH

CLUB'S FIRST WIN SINCE 1930

A FIRST-CLASS LOCAL HOCKEY SENSATION WAS CAUSED YESTERDAY ON THE U.S.R.C. GROUND WHEN W. E. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH INTERNATIONAL, WAS ORDERED OFF THE FIELD FOR DANGEROUS PLAY IN THE MATCH BETWEEN THE CLUB AND THE JAT REGIMENT.

Q.M.S. WEYMAN, R.A., WHO WAS ONE OF THE REFEREES, WARNED WILLIAMS AGAINST DANGEROUS PLAY, BUT THE CLUB FORWARD CAUGHT HIS EYE ONCE AGAIN AND WAS SENT OFF FOR SLASHING.

In spite of losing the services of one of their best forwards shortly before the interval, the Club defeated the Jat Regiment, age-old rivals, by a 4 goals to 1 margin. This was the first time the Club had performed the feat since the 1930-31 season. Notable absentees from the game were J. Rodger, the Club's full-back, and Capt. Morgan, the Jats' centre-forward.

WILLIAMS INTERVIEWED.

"Referee's Decision Incorrect Though Within His Rights."

Interviewed by the China Mail this morning W. E. Williams said: "I do not consider that the referee's decision was correct, though he was quite entitled to send me off if he thought fit."

Possessing the advantage of playing on grass and at home, the Club defeated the Jats by 4 goals to 1, two goals of which were scored in the first five minutes of the game. This was the Club's first victory over the Jats since the 1930-31 season. In their first match, this season the match was left drawn 1-1. Last season, the Club met the Jats on five occasions, losing two of the matches and the other three being drawn.

A notable absentee from the Club's defence was J. Rodger, his place being filled by H. J. D. Lowe, who was making his initial appearance in the first eleven. The Jats were without the services of their centre-forward Captain W. M. Morgan, who has not fully recovered from the leg injury he received a little over a week ago. Sakawat Ali deputised, playing at inside left, while Jall, who usually plays in that position, took Morgan's place at centre-forward.

It was a very good game, but not so fast as that played on the Marina sand ground a fortnight ago, when A. T. Lay made a brilliant debut for the Club, on the left wing. Lay was off form yesterday, the Jats defence keeping a good check on him, and his centring was weak as a consequence.

TWO QUICK GOALS.

Opening on the offensive, the Club forwards soon became dangerous and the Jats defence were early hard pressed. Breaking through the defence Williams found the net to give the Club the lead within the first few minutes of the game. Shortly after, barely three minutes had elapsed, Divett scored the Club's second goal. Exchanges were, however, fairly even, with the Club slightly more on the aggressive, but missing when within the dees, provided a great failure with the Club forwards. Towards the middle of this half Divett gained possession of the ball and netted the Club's third goal with a low shot. Spurred on by this third reverse the Jats rallied and Jall decreased the lead. At this stage Williams was warned for dangerous play, and a repetition saw him sent off just before the interval.

TETLEY IMPRESSES.

In the second half, which was curtailed on account of the fast falling light, exchanges were very fast, Dand reforming good work in the Club defence, while Lahl and Abbas Ali shone in the Jats' last line of defence. Tetley played well on the right wing, and it was a pity that many of his centres proved fruitless owing to offside play by the other Club forwards. A ding-dong struggle ensued for considerable periods until Tetley

brought the ball down from the right and tested Farman Ali with a shot that he managed to clear, but from the rebound Tetley found the net from a difficult angle. The Jats took up the attack, Jall and Ali both having bad luck with shots that went just wide. Petty infringements spoiled the progress of play in the later stages, and the game terminated almost in darkness.

Result:
Club 4
Jats 1
Club—G. Duncan: H. J. D. Lowe, E. V. Reed: W. A. Reed, A. A. Dand, J. E. Potter: J. L. Tetley, W. E. Williams, C. E. R. Divett, C. C. Francis, A. T. Lay.

Jats—Farman Ali: Lahl, Abbas Ali; Gokal, Sirdar Khan, Lachhi; Gurdial, Habib, Jall, Sakawat Ali, Gurdial.

BORDERERS TRIUMPH OVER RECREIO.

In a fast game played at King's Park yesterday afternoon, the South Wales Borderers defeated the Club de Recreio by the odd goal in three in a friendly hockey encounter. The Recreio found the net in the first five minutes, but the Borderers drew level through Hopkins, and in the second half Johnson scored the deciding goal.

Mamak Shield.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH IS POSTPONED.

Though not represented at the meeting of the Mamak Tournament executives at which fixtures were made, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps are making every effort to gain lost ground, and thus far have played off two matches. They have not, however, been very impressive, losing both games, the first to the 12th Battery, R.A., by the score of 3 goals to nil, and the second to the Royal Engineers by the only goal scored.

A Mamak match arranged between the Royal Corps of Signals and the R.A.S.C. to be played on the Marina ground yesterday afternoon was postponed.

MAMAK TOURNAMENT.

Table To Date.

	P.W.	L.	D.	F.A.	Pts.
St. Andrew's	5	0	0	24	4 10
Incognitos	4	0	0	15	2 8
R.A.S.C.	7	4	0	9	11 8
Radio	3	0	0	20	2 6
1st Bty. H.K.S.	3	0	0	19	4 6
Police	3	0	0	7	2 6
R.E.	5	2	0	7	10 6
University	3	1	0	8	4 4
Phoenix	3	1	0	7	5 4
12th B.A.	2	0	0	4	0 4
Veteran	3	1	2	0	2 2
Parthian	3	1	2	0	5 2
24th B.A.	2	0	2	0	10 0
20th B.A.	3	0	0	2	6 0
Tamar	3	0	0	4	13 0
K.I.T.C.	4	0	0	3	19 0
R.A.M.C.	4	0	0	1	11 0
Germans Club	4	0	0	2	22 0
R.A.O.C.	2	0	0	3	4 0

Y.M.C.A. POLO TEAM.

The following have been selected to represent the Y.M.C.A. in a water polo game against H.M.S. Kappel at 6 p.m. today in the Y.M.C.A. bath:
H. Jenkins; E. Lange; K. Jenner; E. W. Raiton; W. Campbell; W. Schneider; and C. Aris.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

	For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Italy
M.V. COL DI LANA (Cargo boat)	Oct. 30	Oct. 30
S.S. CONTE VERDE	Nov. 9	Nov. 9
S.S. TERGISTEA	Nov. 2	Nov. 30

* Passenger boats outward to Shanghai only.

Attention is called to the s.s. Conte Verde and Conte Rosso which will do the voyage Hong Kong-Venice in 22 days thus allowing London Passengers to reach their destination the day after disembarkation at Venice.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

ASAMA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd November.
TAIYO MARU	Tuesday, 15th November.
CHICHIBU MARU	Wednesday, 30th November.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HIYE MARU (starts from Kobe)	Saturday, 29th October.
HEIAN MARU (starts from Kobe)	Saturday, 19th November.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.	
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HAKOZAKI MARU	Saturday, 29th October.
TERUKUNI MARU	Friday, 11th November.
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 26th November.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Porto.

KAMO MARU	Saturday, 29th October.
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 28th November.

MANILA.

TAIYO MARU	Monday, 7th November.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

↑ TOKIWA MARU	Saturday, 29th October.
GINYO MARU	Friday, 11th November.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
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BOKUYO MARU	Tuesday, 6th December.
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NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa, & Valencia.	
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TOYOOKA MARU (calls Saigon)	Monday, 14th November.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

↑ CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday, 29th October.
MURORAN MARU	Tuesday, 8th November.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

↑ TOKUSHIMA MARU (Mojiko direct)	Friday, 28th October.
HARUNA MARU	Friday, 28th October.
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 12th November.

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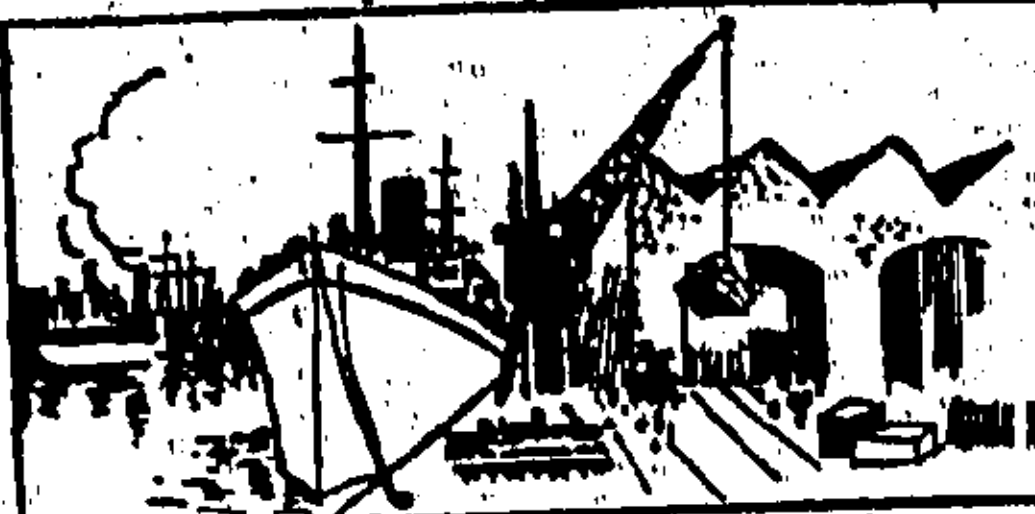
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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez & Port Said	London Maru	Fri.	28th Oct.
NEW YORK via Japan, Los Angeles and Panama. Call Direct at Cristobal, Puerto Colombia, Boston Philadelphia & Baltimore	Kwanto Maru	Sat.	19th Nov.
RIO-DE-JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AIRES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Cape Town	Montevideo Maru	Fri.	28th Oct.
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS	Africa Maru	Tues.	22nd Nov.
WIA Singapore & Colombo			
MANILA, MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, WELLINGTON & AUCLAND direct	Melbourne Maru	Sat.	5th Nov.
BOMBAY & KARACHI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sourabaya Maru	Wed.	2nd Nov.
	↑ Fuku Maru	Sat.	5th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Belawan Deli and Rangoon	Himalaya Maru	Tues.	1st Nov.
JAPAN PORTS	Hamburg Maru	Tues.	8th Nov.
JAPAN via Takao & Keelung	Panama Maru	Wed.	9th Nov.
KEELUNG via Swatow and Amoy (8 p.m. every Sunday)	Hozan Maru	Sun.	20th Oct.
TAKAO via Swatow and Amoy (10 a.m. every other Thursday)	Canton Maru	Sun.	8th Nov.
	Deli Maru	Thurs.	3rd Nov.

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WORLD'S LARGEST MOTORSHIP.

Augustus To Visit East In 1933.

The biggest motor ship in the world, Augustus (32,650 tons), will visit the East early next year when she will make a voyage round the world.

This giant Italian liner will leave New York on January 14, 1933, and return to that port on May 20.

The route followed will be: New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Naples, Tripoli, Piraeus, Haifa (Jerusalem), Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Belawan, Singapore, Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Bali, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Peking, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Balboa, Havana, New York. This cruise is to form part of the vast programme of the new steamship Company "Italia". The programme will be inaugurated with the entry into service of the two new giants, Rex and Conte di Savoia, this month.

This will be the first voyage round the world made by an Italian ship.

The Augustus will arrive during the tourist season when other big ocean liners with passengers touring the world will be calling at this port.

CLEARANCES.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Cape St. Francis, for Singapore.
Empress of Asia, for Manila.
General Metzinger, for Shanghai.
Hai An, for Wenchow.
Hector, for Singapore.
Hin Sang, for Sandakan.
Huichow, for Canton.
Iris, for Miri.
Luchow, for Canton.
Nanchang, for Shanghai.
Sandviken, for Swatow.
Storviken, for Whampoa.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Tsinan, for Amoy.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:-
Basin-Tamar.
South Wall-Keppel and Bruce.
East Wall-Olympus, Osiris, and Oswald.
North Arm-Suffolk, Wishart and Wren.
West Wall-Cumberland, Verity and Whitshed.
Dock-Witch and Wild Swan.
No. 2 Buoy-Medway and Submarines.
No. 13 Buoy-Veteran.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. Benreoch are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after November 1.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th November, 1932, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st October, 1932, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the General Bonded Warehouse.
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Hong Kong, 25th October, 1932.

Shipping Intelligence

Arrival Of Ships

Tuesday, October 25.	Capt. C. H. Farrar, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf. — Douglas S.S. Co.
Lyder Sagen, Norwegian str., 2,390 tons, Capt. M. Hovland, from Canton, Taikoo Dock.—Dodwell & Co.	Hector, British str., 8,841 tons, Capt. J. R. Scott, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3.—B. & S.
Sibigo, Dutch str., 941 tons, Capt. H. G. Kleiman, from Canton, Yauwatt Anchorage.—J.C.S.L.	Hongkong, British str., 3,975 tons, Capt. D. M. Hood, from Swatow, buoy No. A15.—Ho Thong & Co.
Svale, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. G. H. Wilkins, from K.C. Wan, C.M.S.N. Wharf.—The Oriental Co.	Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 1,383 tons, Capt. T. Kawamata, from Swatow, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.
Wing Lee, British str., 650 tons, Capt. J. E. Harvey, from K.C. Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Wo Hop & Co.	Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Captain P. W. Grierson, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On & Co.
Wednesday, October 26.	Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. F. H. Graybrook, from Hoikow, buoy No. B3.—B. & S.
Cremer, Dutch str., 2,784 tons, Capt. Meppelink, from Singapore, buoy No. A9.—J.C.S.L.	Nanchang, British str., 1,488 tons, Capt. J. Robinson, from Canton, buoy No. B19.—B. & S.
Empress of Asia, British str., 8,833 tons, Capt. Lovegrove, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.	Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. S. M. Barling, from Swatow, buoy No. B21.—B. & S.
General Metzinger, French str., 5,524 tons, Capt. Brun, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.	Tsinan, British str., 2,100 tons, Capt. W. Shaw, from Canton, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.
Hai Ching, British str., 1,284 tons,	

Overland China Mail.

A WHOLE WEEK'S NEWSPAPERS IN ONE.

An 11-year-old boy, Chau Kwok-ming, son of Dr. Chau, 7, Lincoln Road, Kowloon Tong, was fatally injured on the afternoon of October 23 when struck on the head by a falling boulder on the steep ascent of Beacon Hill.

The five companions of the dead boy came back from the hills on October 24, a police rescue party bearing with them the body of their young companion.

Police tell of the desperate efforts of the hikers to get aid for their injured friend during the night, of how one of their number made his way to Sham Shui Po police station and led a party of officers back into the hills in an attempt to find his companions. They hunted throughout the night without avail. A full story of the tragedy is given in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

The failure of the favourites in the Queensland Handicap for Australian ponies was the greatest surprise feature of the race meeting held at the Valley on October 22. Evening Star, ridden by Mr. S. N. Pan, started one of the hottest favourites of the day, and was forced into third place by two very mediocre mounts ridden by Messrs. A. W. da Roza and Y. T. Fung.

Deputising for Gleneagles, Mr. L. Dunbar's Liberty Bay, making its first appearance since winning the Hong Kong Derby, made a splendid showing in the Sixth Aggregate Stakes, beating Sadko by two and a half lengths. Mr. L. Reidy's Bag and Baggage, who has been one of the most conspicuous ponies in important races this season cracked up badly and finished last in a field of four.

The meeting is fully reported in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Within a very brief space of time on October 20, the Legislative Council completed an agenda which included items of business which will make history in the Colony. In the first place the Council gave first reading to the "Ordinance to secure increased trade between the Colony and the Empire." Thus Hong Kong takes its part in the Imperial Preference Plan, conceived at Ottawa, and in which every portion of the Empire takes some part.

"This Bill," said Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Attorney-General, "arises out of the recent Imperial Conference at Ottawa."

It passed first reading without discussion. The preferential tariff ordinance imposes a duty of 25 per cent. on all foreign-made automobiles or motor vehicles registered in the Colony.

The proceedings are reported in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Warder Maurice Friend, 36, attached to the Lai Chi Kok Prison, was found dead at 6.30 o'clock on October 24, with a bullet wound through his head, outside the Single Men's Quarters, Lai Chi Kok. Suicide is suspected. Warder Friend was found by the officers lying outside the bathroom door. He was dressed in white shirt and white shorts and there was a bullet wound in the right temple. The body was removed to the Kowloon Public Mortuary.

A story is given in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. The victorious Interport Lawn Bowls team, were feted on October 14, at a dinner given by the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association. The guests of the evening were Messrs. B. W. Bradbury, A. O. Brawn, J. C. Brown, G. L. Buchanan, H. Hampton, R. S. Nichol and U. M. Omar. "Our Interport Bowlers," was given by Mr. A. L. Shields, vice president, who said he esteemed it a great honour to be in the chair and to express congratulations to their President and the Hong Kong Interport Lawn Bowls team on their victory in Shanghai. Lawn Bowlers he ventured to state were mostly modest men who played the game for the game's sake.

The function is fully reported in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

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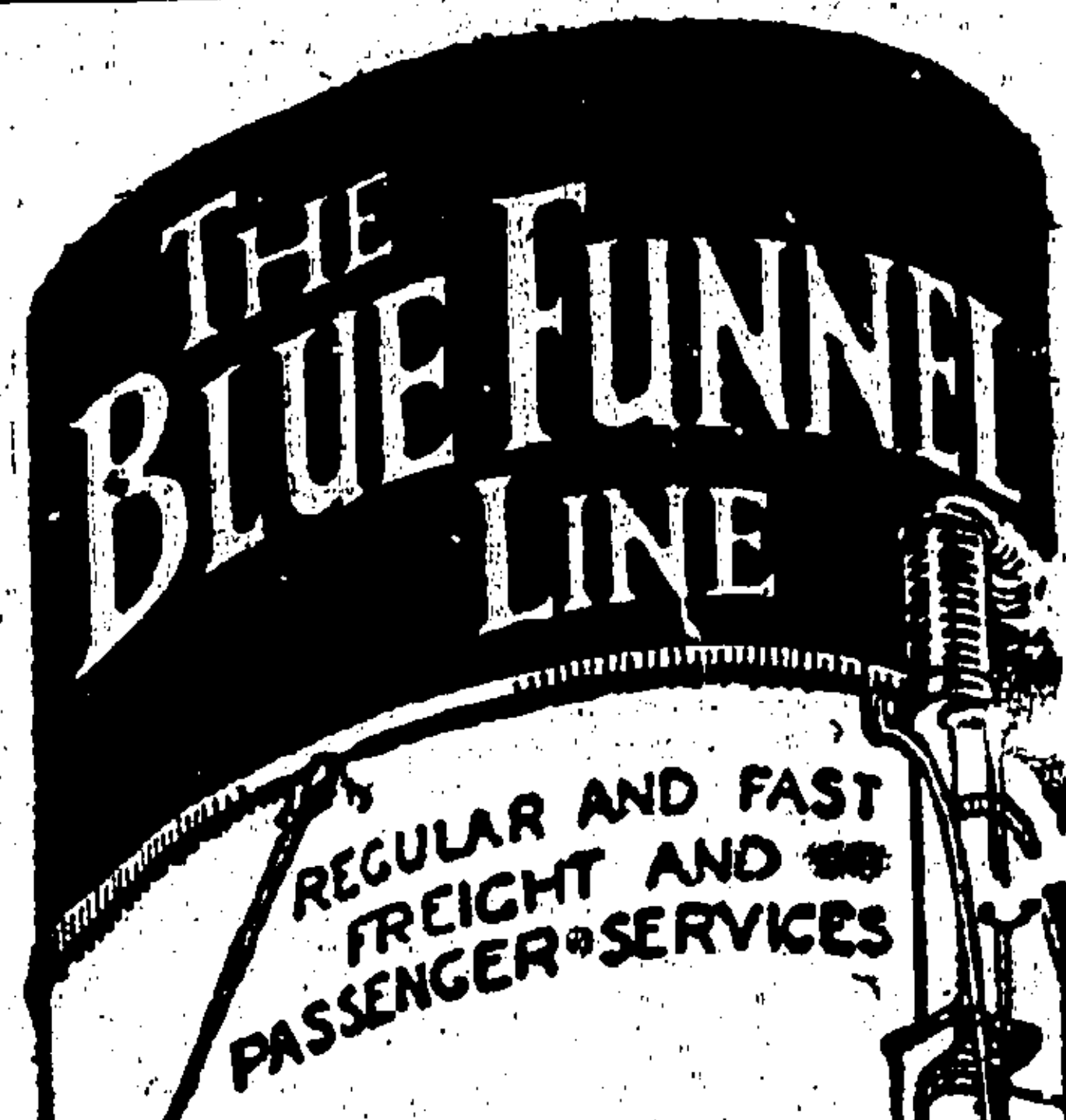
	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 13	Nov. 20	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
Emp. of Japan	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 30	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
Emp. of Canada	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	Feb. 13
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Feb. 29
Emp. of Japan	Mar. 2	Mar. 4	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Mar. 29
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 5
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 19
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 21	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 27	Apr. 29	May 1	May 3
Emp. of Asia	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 11	May 13	May 15	May 17
Emp. of Canada	May 19	May 21	May 23	May 25	May 27	May 29	May 31
Emp. of Russia	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 8	June 10	June 12	June 14
Emp. of Japan	June 16	June 18	June 20	June 22	June 24	June 26	June 28

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"IDOMENEUS" 9th Nov. For Marseilles, L'don, R'dam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"AUTOMEDON" 28th Oct. For Liverpool, L'pool, Havre & Glasgow

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"RHEXENOR" 11th Nov. For Boston, New York and Baltimore

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"PROTEUS" 2nd Nov. For Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

"TITON" 23rd Nov. For Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

INWARD SERVICE.

"DEVALION" Due 27th Oct. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

"AQUILAS" Due 6th Nov. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

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CHANGTAE Dec. 12 Dec. 20 Dec. 25 Jan. 8

TAIPING Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 20 Feb. 5

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RAJPUTANA	17,000	5th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BANGALORE	6,500	12th Nov.	Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
CORFU	15,000	19th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KIDDERPORE	5,300	23rd Nov.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
COMORIN	15,000	3rd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BHUTAN	6,000	10th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, L'don, Havre.
RANPURA	17,000	17th Dec.	H'burg, R'dam, Antwerp & Hull.
KAISAR-I-HIND	12,000	31st Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Karachi & Bedi Bunder

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

1932.		
*TALMA	10,000	26th Oct.
SANTHIA	8,000	14th Nov.
TAKADA	7,000	28th Nov.

* Calls Port Swettenham.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

1932.		
*NELLURE	7,000	2nd Nov.
TANDA	7,000	2nd Dec.
NANKIN	7,000	31st Dec.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Services of steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

1932.		
*BHUTAN	6,000	28th Oct.
TAKADA	7,000	4th Nov.
TANDA	7,000	6th Nov.
COMORIN	15,000	4th Nov.
RANPURA	17,000	18th Nov.
*SOUDAN	6,000	25th Nov.
MALWA	11,000	28th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	12,000	2nd Dec.
RANCHI	17,000	16th Dec.
BURDWAN	8,000	22nd Dec.
CAETHAGE	14,000	30th Dec.

* Cargo only. † Calls Nagoya.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Pumps Louvre System.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landing.
Passengers travelling not more than 5 c. ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, please apply to the Agents.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., Hong Kong. Agents.

HARBOUR OFFICE.

Moderate Freights Yesterday.

The Harbour Office reports for the 24 hours ended 9 a.m. yesterday gave a free movement of vessels with a fair tonnage. Freights were moderate, only the throughs reaching five figures. The total tonnage entered was 29,937.

There were 12 inward registries, of which 10 were British and two of four figures, while of the six throughs, all were British and three of four figures. One vessel arrived in ballast.

Passengers entered during the period included 97 Europeans and 1,633 Asiatic deck, British vessels carrying 1,181 out of the total in all classes.

Details follow:—

Arr.	H.Kong	Dep.	Through
British	11	3,950	7
French	1	470	10,466
Japanese	1	5,483	2
Chinese	1	20	2
Dutch	1	2	2
Norwegian	1	3	2
American	1	2	2
Totals	15	9,923	20

HONG KONG TIDES.

The time used is Standard, or mean time of the meridian of 120 deg. E. 100h. is midnight, 12hrs. is noon. The heights are referred to the datum of the largest scale Admiralty chart of the place and should be added to the depths given on the chart unless preceded by an asterisk (*), when they should be subtracted from the depths.

Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, 1932.

Date	High Water	Low Water
	Standard Ht.	Standard Ht.
	Times.	Times.
Thurs. 27	07 10 06 00 55 3.7	07 10 06 00 55 3.7
Fri. 28	08 10 06 01 48 2.8	08 10 06 01 48 2.8
Sat. 29	09 06 05 02 35 2.4	09 06 05 02 35 2.4
Sun. 30	10 04 04 03 23 1.5	10 04 04 03 23 1.5
Mon. 31	11 00 03 04 10 1.2	11 00 03 04 10 1.2
Tues. 1	12 00 02 05 06 1.0	12 00 02 05 06 1.0
Wed. 2	13 09 01 06 04 1.0	13 09 01 06 04 1.0

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s office:—

Jim Andrew, 8, Connaught Road, from Davidstowe, Po.

Goole, Dollar Line, from Foochow.

Sirtable, from Townsville Qld.

C. C. CLARKE, Manager

Hong Kong, October 20, 1932.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Den.

Monsieur Delaprade, French

Consulate, from Tokyo.

Gang Chiong, from Taihoku.

F. V. JENSEN, Superintendent.

Hong Kong, October 5, 1932.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Christmas and New Year Parcel Mails for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at the times given and despatched by the following steamers:—

Steamer	Date of Closing	Date Due at London
Rajputana	5 p.m., 4th November	9th December
Bangalore	5 p.m., 11th November	18th December
Corfu	5 p.m., 18th November	23rd December

Mails can now be forwarded to Europe via Siberia.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

The After-noon Service to Macao is suspended until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers)

London, September 29

Japan

Straits

London (Parcels only, London, Sept. 22)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Manila

Japan and Shanghai

Japan

Japan

Japan

Japan and Shanghai

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San

Francisco, Sept. 30)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Straits

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Amoy via Swatow

Fort Bayard

Saigon

Swatow

Bangkok

Samshui and Wuchow

Saigon

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Holhow and Pakhoi

Bangkok via Holhow

Shanghai and Japan

*Shanghai and *Japan

Saigon, South Africa and *South

American Ports

*Straits and Calcutta

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Haiphong

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.,

Central and South America and

*Europe via Victoria B.C., and

*Europe via Siberia

President Jefferson

(Due Victoria B.C. Nov. 15).

Parcels

Registrations

Letters

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Manila, Australia & New Zealand

via Thursday Island

Amoy

Manila

Kamo Maru

(Due Thursday Island, Nov. 10).

Registration

Letters

Anhui

Pres. Adams

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

EUROPE, AMERICA, STRAITS, INDIA, INTERPORT

The President Liners

TO CALIFORNIA, TO NEW YORK, TO SHANGHAI, VICTORIA, INTERPORT

Weekly Sailings Transpacific

TO SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Jackson

Pres. McKinley

Pres. Grant

Pres. Lincoln

Pres. Coolidge

Pres. Madison

Pres. Cleveland

Pres. Taft

Pres. Jefferson

Pres. Madison

Pres. Cleveland

Pres. Taft

Pres. Jefferson

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Pres. Jefferson

Pres. Madison

Pres. Cleveland

Pres. Taft

JIMMY'S KITCHEN
10, D'Agullar St. & 42-48, Lockhart Rd., Wanchai.
THE PLACE TO EAT.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF
JIMMY.
40 Years' Experience As Chef.
CONVINCE YOURSELF BY PAYING US A VISIT

The
China Mail.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION
HONG KONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932.

THE GREAT CHINA TREASURE.
IF You require JADE, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS,
PEARLS, CURIOS, IVORY, GOLD or SILVER WARE
come to us, as we are the biggest dealers and our
stocks are the best in Hong Kong.
A Trial is solicited.
54A, Queen's Road C. Tel. 27684.

KING'S THEATRE
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE. Tel: 25332 & 25313.
SHOWING TO-DAY. A1 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
WARM AND LOVING AS YOU LIKE HER BEST OF ALL!
TOMORROW and TOMORROW
STARRING **Ruth Chatterton**
WITH **Paul Lukas**
NEXT ATTRACTION
SUNDAY, 30th. OCTOBER.
Samuel Goldwyn presents **'ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT'**
EVELYN LAKE JOHN BOLES U. LEON ERROL
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

ORIENTAL THEATRE
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
Who's to rule his happy home—his darling wife or his doting mother? It's not HIS place to decide. He loves them both and he'll never know of the dramatic storms that rage in
"WAYWARD"
with **NANCY CARROLL RICHARD ARLEN**
Pauline Frederick
A Paramount Picture.
NEXT ATTRACTION
SATURDAY, 29th. OCTOBER.
RICHARD ARLEN
IN
"SKY BRIDE"
with **JACK OAKIE, ROBERT COOGAN**
VIRGINIA BRUDE
A Paramount Picture

MAJESTIC
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
DEVIL'S LOT
A Paramount Picture

Condemns Principle on Measure

(Continued from Page 1.)

most in the minds of a large number of my fellow-citizens, who are definitely and uncompromisingly opposed to the introduction of any law legalising divorce in Hong Kong.

"It is not my purpose to argue against the provisions of the Bill in detail; it is to the principle of the Bill that I, and those for whom I speak, are opposed. In this view I am supported by a great many people in the Colony who see, as I do, absolutely no reason why facilities for divorce should be afforded to a very small number of Hong Kong residents to whom the proposed enactment is designed to give, in legal phraseology, relief in matrimonial proceedings.

"Class Legislation."
"On several occasions has it been argued in this Council that the Government cannot be a party to class legislation. Yet Section 4 of the Bill specifically provides inter alia that 'nothing herein shall authorise the Court to make any decree of dissolution of marriage except—"

(a) where the marriage was either a Christian marriage or the civil equivalent of a Christian marriage; and
(b) Where the domicile of the parties to the marriage at the time when the petition was presented was in the Colony."

"In other words, the Bill is aimed at affording Christians permanently residing in the Colony facilities for a breach of the marriage vow, the indissolubility of which both husband and wife agreed to take at the altar rail at the time they entered into the life-long engagement 'for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness or in health, till death do us part.' These words Catholics and Anglicans alike have inherited from their pre-Reformation forefathers.

Varying Views.
"This line of thought brings me very near the mark of the controversial points that have formed the subject of heated debate for a long period of years. Different schools of thought entertain varying views on the main restrictions on liberty of divorce. The conception of marriage which I, and those of the same upbringing as I entertain, is only one. It is that one which has been very aptly put by one writer that 'Christianity has had no greater practical effect on the life of mankind than in its belief that marriage is no mere civil contract, but a vow in the sight of God binding the parties by obligations of conscience above and beyond those of civil law.' Such is my conception of the indissolubility of marriage. It is no wonder either that I should hold tenaciously to a conception born in the atmosphere of the particular religion in which I was brought-up and of whose teaching I am a professed adherent. It is the opinion of a leading authority on divorce that 'once the indissolubility of marriage is abandoned in principle, then matrimony becomes a mere experiment, or at best a contract voidable upon the non-fulfilment of certain conditions, and, in the idea of many, terminable at will.'

Social Consequences.
The points dealing with dogmatic and spiritual reasons do not enter into the scope of my argument, which deals with the social consequences of the measure in its application to the local conditions of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Since the publication of the first draft of the Bill in the 'Government Gazette' of August 26 last, Government has produced a second draft of the Bill. This revised edition includes a material addition. The addition contains the definition, not included in the original draft, of the term 'Christian marriage or its civil equivalent.' It is borrowed from the definition of Marriage—the same principle holds in English law—laid down in the case *Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee* (1 P. & D. 130). A leading case in which this definition is applied is *In re Bethell, Bethell v. Huddard* (38 Ch. D. 220). 'Christian marriage,' by the new section 2 of the Bill, is defined to mean:

"a formal ceremony recognised by the law of the place where the union was contracted as involving the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others."

"Binding For Life."
"In the search for an acceptable definition of the insurmountable difficulty confronting the promoters of the Divorce Bill, the Government has furnished an expressed admission of the indefensibility of that part of the Ordinance providing for a dissolution of marriage. I ask for leave to lay special stress on the wording of this definition. A 'Christian marriage' is a marriage in the eyes of the Law only when it is a voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others. If the contract is one binding for life, in my humble opinion, no act of human agency can be valid to sanction the interposition of a subsequent arrangement destructive of the contract as between one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others. Granted, as we must by the definition of a 'Christian marriage,' that the contract is a life contract, the very foundation for the Divorce Bill is wiped out.

"Grant divorce facilities and Hong Kong's inevitable experience is bound to be the sad experience of other countries with divorce made easy, as Mr. Gilbert Chesterton says in his essay on 'The Superstition of Divorce,' p.137, 'the new liberty is taken in the spirit of license, as if the exception were to be the rule. The obvious effect of frivolous divorce will be frivolous marriage. If people can be separated for no reason, they will feel it all the easier to be united for no reason.'"

"According to the most recent statistics from the U.S.A. more than 100,000 children are affected every year by the divorces of their parents. (The World 1932 Almanac and Book of Facts, p.444). This appalling number is a tragic commentary on the advocacy of divorce. No Need Among Chinese.
"Among the Chinese 'the seven legal reasons for divorce,' I quote S. Wells Williams, 'Middle Kingdom,' vol. I, p.794, 'are almost nullified by the single provision that a woman cannot be put away whose parents are not living to receive her back again.' Again, according to J. Dyer Ball in his 'Things Chinese,' 'Divorce (among the Chinese) was not an official matter, but was left entirely to the husband. All these different expedients and restrictions nullify, or render unnecessary, the provisions as to divorce, which, like everything Chinese, is theoretically easy of accomplishment, but in practice something very different. No reliable statistics have been obtained on divorce in China; but, the opinion of many long resident among the people is that divorce is not any oftener resorted to than in England, probably less often by far."

"I think I have quoted enough from authoritative opinion concerning the Chinese that divorce is not a characteristic of the Chinese race. We are told that 'a girl is but once legally married in China; she rides in the bridal chair but once, and only if she is a legal, principal wife.'"

POUND REACHES NATURAL LEVEL EXPERT CLAIMS

Hong Kong Dollar Gains Slightly.

STERLING IS STEADY.

London, To-day.

There were again sharp fluctuations in the sterling exchange rate yesterday, although the tone of the market was reported steadier.

Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech in London, said he was unperturbed by the recent falls. Without any support from the exchange Equalisation Account, the pound sterling was reaching the level which it should naturally attain in relation to the amount of trade being done with the outside world.

The difficulties presented were small in comparison with the advantages of having the pound on a natural level, he said.—British Wireless Service.

Dollar is Stronger.

The value of the local dollar showed a rise of 1/4 over yesterday's quotation, standing at 1/4 3/4 this morning.

Silver spot was quoted at 17 3/4 to-day, a decrease of 1/4, and forward was given at 17 1/2, showing a decline of 1/4 also.

The London on New York cross rate was quoted at £-G\$3.30 1/2, the same as yesterday's quotation, the New York on London rate being given at £-G\$3.27 1/2 as against £-G\$3.30 1/4 yesterday.

New York Market.

There was a general advance, but of only fractional amounts, on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, according to reports reaching here.

The Dow Jones averages show Industrials up by 1.04, rails up by .52 and utilities, up by .37.

"There is a fair chance of moderate advance," says the Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co. report.

Grieved at the death of her infant daughter which occurred at the Tung Wah Hospital on Tuesday, a married woman, Kwok Ping, 28, swallowed and corrosive acid yesterday, and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition.

sary, the provisions as to divorce, which, like everything Chinese, is theoretically easy of accomplishment, but in practice something very different. No reliable statistics have been obtained on divorce in China; but, the opinion of many long resident among the people is that divorce is not any oftener resorted to than in England, probably less often by far."

"I think I have quoted enough from authoritative opinion concerning the Chinese that divorce is not a characteristic of the Chinese race. We are told that 'a girl is but once legally married in China; she rides in the bridal chair but once, and only if she is a legal, principal wife.'"

Another Objection.

"One serious objection against divorce proceedings in a small Colony like Hong Kong is the opportunity that will present itself for domestic trials and tribulations to be publicly ventilated in the Courts of Justice. As it is there are enough sorrows and unhappiness in life without their having to be accentuated in proceedings through

(Continued on Page 4.)

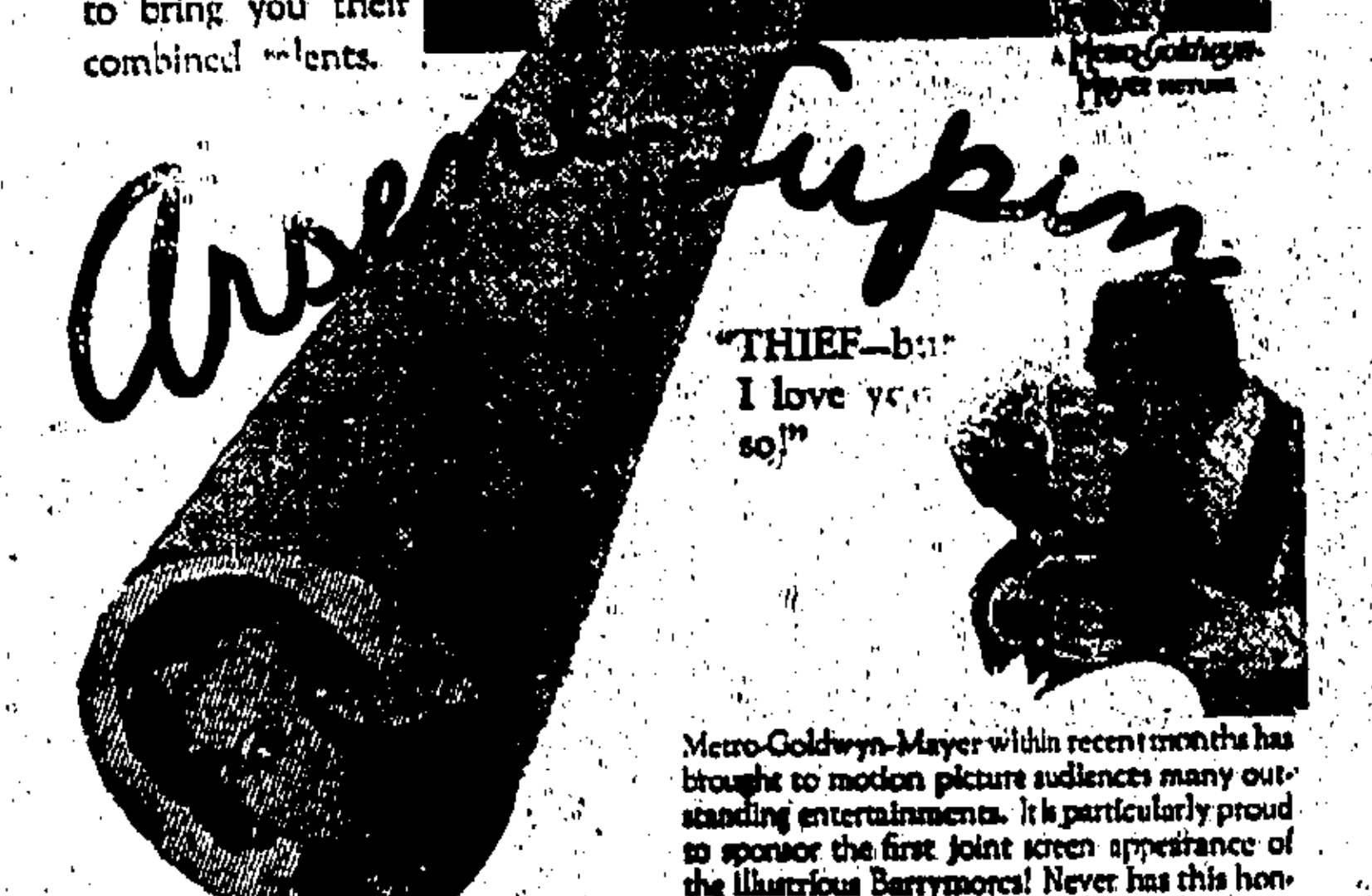
QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY A1 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

TOGETHER on the screen for the first time! Imagine It!

JOHN BARRYMORE
LIONEL BARRYMORE

—because Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's wizardly found for these great stars the perfect romance, packed with thrills, to bring you their combined talents.



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer within recent months has brought to motion picture audiences many outstanding entertainments. It is particularly proud to present the first joint screen appearance of the illustrious Barrymores. Never has this honored name been associated with a more exciting entertainment than now in 'Arsenic and Old Lace'. A crook, with the manners of a Prince! A thief who loved divinely! 'Arsenic and Old Lace' on your picture line—you'll be glad we told you!

ALSO SHOWING

SOLUTIONS OF VOICE GUESSING CONTEST.

"BILL" TILDEN in "Volley and Smash."

TO-MORROW

WARNER BROS. PRESENT

TED LEWIS



IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?

The "High Hat Tragedian of Jazz" and his own orchestra—Syncopated Songs and Music attuned to the modern tempo of Jazz-mad America—Ann Pennington in amazing new dance features.

AT THE STAR

TO-DAY ONLY A1 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20

"THE UNHOLY NIGHT"

Cresival
is indispensable in cough and other respiratory troubles.